A HISTORY

OF THE

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS OF NATIVE STATES.

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WITH

A SHORT SKETCH OF EVENTS IN EACH STATE,

Which have led to their Employment in Subordinate Co-operation with the Supreme Government.

COMPILED BY

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CONTENTS.

APPENDICES.

PREFACE.

A GLANCE at the extracts, from treaties between Native States and the Supreme Power, appended to this compilation, will show that in nearly all subordinate co-operation with the forces of the State and general military assistance form important clauses—

"The Maharaja will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means." Thus do some of them run, and show that the idea of military service to be rendered to the Crown by the Native States dates back to our first connection with them.

In almost every Indian campaign conducted in the past century a Contingent from some State has served alongside British troops, and we find the Iron Duke, no liberal giver of praise, testifying in his early Indian Despatches, to the courage, willingness and orderly behaviour of the Mysore troops in the Deccan fighting.

General officers' despatches and reports, of the Gurkha War, the first Afghan War, the first and second Sikh Wars, the Mutiny, the second Afghan War and a few Frontier Expeditions, record the good service done by various Contingents of State troops long before they were selected, well equipped and designated by an Imperial title.

In 1885 when the course of affairs on the Afghan Frontier had brought about a near prospect of war between England and Russia, the Native States came forward with enthusiasm and unanimity to place their resources at our disposal. The danger which then seemed imminent was happily averted, but the feelings which had been raised by it did not die away, and both in the Native States and elsewhere the idea began to gain ground that some scheme for utilizing the military resources of the Chiefs ought to be worked out.

The matter was engaging attention when in the summer of 1887, the year of Her Majesty's Jubilee, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad made an offer of a considerable sum of money as a contribution towards the defence of the frontier. His Highness added an intimation that in time of war his own sword would be ready on our behalf.

The announcement of such an offer from the ruler of the greatest State in India naturally led other Chiefs to follow his example and many of them came forward, others remaining silent only because they had freely placed their resources at the disposal of the Government of India two years before. This favourable opportunity for making an attempt to settle the question of the native armies was taken, and Major Melliss, of the Bombay Staff Corps, was specially selected and deputed to visit the States, and study the actual condition and probable future capabilities of their armies.

Major Melliss travelled through many of the Native States, and, after consultation with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, came to the conclusion that a portion of the troops of Native States could, with advantage to the Empire, be equipped and trained for active service.

A beginning was made with the armies of the Punjab States, because from their position near the North-West Frontier and the martial spirit of the population they seemed specially suitable for the experiment.

With this object the representatives of the Native States of the Punjab were asked to meet the Lieutenant-Governor and to explain their views. A committee consisting of Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble G. T. Chesney, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand, was then appointed to consider the question, and make specific proposals.

This report made certain recommendations with regard to the numbers and composition of the force to be kept up by each State, the way in which the forces should be armed, and their inspection and instruction.

These proposals were considered, generally approved by the Governor-General in Council and formally communicated to the Phulkian Chiefs assembled in Darbar at Patiala, on

the 17th of November 1888, by the Marquess of Dufferin, in the following words—

* * * * *

"And now, before I leave this assembly, I wish to say a few words regarding a subject of the utmost importance. You are all aware that three years ago, when war seemed imminent upon our North-West Frontier, the Native Princes of India, both in the south and in the north, both Hindus and Muhammadans, came forward in a body to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government the whole resources of their States. Hostilities were then happily averted, but the feeling shown by the Native Chiefs could not be misunderstood; and I am convinced that their attitude in this crisis of our affairs not only created a very favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. Again, last year, the year of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Rulers of many Native States seized the opportunity of offering to contribute in a very liberal manner towards the defence of the Empire, and their offers excited universal approval both at home and abroad.

"Prominent among the Princes who came forward on both occasions were the Chiefs of the Punjab, the Frontier Province, who had already stood by the British Government more than once in the hour of trouble, and whose brave troops had fought and bled by the side of their English

fellow-subjects. I remember with deep gratification, and they must remember with pride, that only ten years ago a contingent from the Punjab States marched to the Afghan Frontier, and did its duty well under circumstances of great hardship and difficulty. Some among those around me wear on their breasts the medals earned by them for the service they then rendered to their Sovereign and country.

"The Government of India has not failed to give earnest attention to the offers of the Native Princes, and, well knowing them to be as sincere as they were generous, has endeavoured to work out a scheme by which they might be turned to advantage in a manner both gratifying to the Princes themselves and of material value to the Empire. I believe we have succeeded in working out such a scheme, and this Darbar seems to me to afford a fitting opportunity for its public inauguration.

"The Government of India does not think it necessary, or in all respects desirable, to accept from the Native States of India the pecuniary assistance which they have so freely tendered. But in one very important particular we wish to enlist their co-operation.

"The armies of the Native States are strong in numbers, but at present of various degrees of efficiency. Among many of them there exist warlike traditions and fine soldierly materials, while some already contain regiments well worthy to share in any active operations which Her

Majesty's troops may be called upon to undertake. What we propose, in a few words, is that we should ask those Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial troops. For this purpose, some extra exertions will be necessary, as troops in the present day, to be thoroughly fit for service, require very complete arrangements in the way of arms, transport, equipment and organization generally. But we shall in no case ask a Native State to maintain a larger force of this description than it can well afford to support, and we do not doubt that under these conditions the Chiefs, knowing that the Government of India has no desire to take undue advantage of their loyalty in order to throw upon them an excessive burden, will be glad of the opportunity of making good their words by providing troops for the defence of the Empire. I trust that the Chiefs selected will in any case regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilize in the same manner will understand that if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the Empire, they can in other ways render services equally meritorious and equally sure to win the approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"To help these Chiefs in setting on foot and maintaining

the troops selected for service a few English officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors. These officeers will have their head-quarters at some central point in British territory, and will visit the several States in turn. Capable Native Drill Instructors will also be lent to the Native States from our own regiments. The selected troops will be armed with breech-loading weapons presented to the several States by the British Government. These will be carbines for the cavalry and Snider rifles for the infantry.

"It is hoped that in this way, while each force will remain a purely State force recruited in the territories of its Chief, and serving within them, the troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet any external danger.

"The principal States of the Punjab and others elsewhere have, I am happy to say, expressed their full concurrence in this scheme, and arrangements will be made to carry it into effect as far as they are concerned. I cannot but feel that I have been very fortunate in being able to announce before I leave India the inauguration of this important measure, which will, I hope, serve to show the world in what estimation Her Majesty the Queen-Empress holds the Native States of India, and how she appreciates the conspicuous loyalty and attachment of her Chiefs."

* * * * *

Directly the policy of the Government of India became known, definite offers of military aid were received from other Native States in India.

Each case was dealt with separately, careful enquiries being made into the circumstances of the particular State, and the precise wishes of the Chief being ascertained. The result was the computation that the Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana would furnish in time of war 15,000 good troops, 4,000 being cavalry; also that the numbers would rise to 25,000 when other States came forward.

In Appendix IV will be found a statement showing numbers and description of Imperial Service Troops placed at the disposal of Government, also changes in, additions to, or diminutions of these Forces, agreed upon with the States concerned.

Since the inauguration of the title "Imperial Service Troops," the names Hunza, Nagar, Chitral, Tirah and China blazon the colours of some of these regiments, whilst despatches record the good services of the cavalry, infantry, sappers or transport employed. State after State volunteered the use of its troops for employment in China, but His Excellency the Viceroy, whilst expressing the gratification of Government at the loyal offers, declared his regret at his inability to utilize more than one brigade.

Material aid was however afforded in 1899 by the Native States in sending some 1,200 horses to South Africa for

Mounted Infantry. These were accompanied by small parties of non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service regiments, who with few exceptions remained until the conclusion of the War.

From all sides, commendation on their work and behaviour has been received, and they must have felt proud men when, on returning to their States, they were able to point to Lord Kitchener's farewell message:

"Please express to the Indian Details about to return to India Lord Kitchener's appreciation of the good work they have done in South Africa during the last two and-a-half years. In wishing them Good-bye Lord Kitchener wishes them good fortune in India."

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ALWAR.

THE Native State of Alwar is situated in the northern portion of the province of Rajputana and comprises an area of 3,141 square miles with a population of 828,487 and a revenue of 30 lakhs. The southern portion was usurped about 1780, during the minority of the Maharaja of Jaipur, by Partab Singh of the clan of Narukha Rajputs, who was holding Macheri as a fief from Jaipur with the title of Rao.

It lies south-west of Delhi, its nearest point being about 35 miles distant from that city; whilst the capital, situated near the centre of the State, is 98 miles by rail.

The first historical mention of the town is in Ferishta, who speaks of a Rajput of Alwar contending with the Ajmer Rajputs, A.D. 1195.

The Rajputs of Alwar, though the ruling class, do not form a twentieth of the population of the State, one-seventh of which are Musalmans. The Hindu Rajputs are: to the north Chohan, to the west Shekháwat, to the south-west Rajáwats, elsewhere chiefly Narukha. The Musalman

Rajputs differ from their Hindu brethren in being more ready to take service out of Alwar.

Lord Lake's crowning victory over the Marathas at Laswari greatly affected the permanent British relations with the Alwar State and led to the defensive treaty, between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharao Raja Sawái Bakhtawar Singh Bahadur, which was concluded by Lord Lake on the 19th November 1803.

It was during this campaign that the Vakil of the Alwar Chief rendered most valuable aid to Lord Lake in procuring supplies for his army; in sending a small force from Alwar to co-operate with the British troops; and in giving information of the movements and strength of the Marathas, which tended to help Lord Lake in his great victory.

In 1812, owing to a breach of the treaty by Raja Bakhtawar Singh—he took possession of some forts he had previously ceded to Jaipur—a small British force was sent to Alwar. It was not till it appeared in view of the fort that the Chief was persuaded to acquiesce to our terms and surrender the forts to Jaipur, paying all the expenses of the expedition.

In 1824 the British Government had again to assert itself as the sovereign power. Internecine strife and Raja Banni Singh's high-handed action had led to almost open

rebellion; so advantage was taken to divert to Alwar a small British force which was operating against Bharatpur. The object of the expedition was attained without bloodshed, and the internal affairs of the State were amicably arranged by a suitable provision being made for the other claimant to the Alwar gaddi.

During the last five years of his life Banni Singh suffered from paralysis, lost the power of speech, and was generally physically incapable of administering his State.

In August 1857, he had an opportunity of proving his loyalty to the British Government. Bed-ridden as he was, he selected the flower of his army and despatched a force, consisting of 4 guns, 400 cavalry and 800 infantry, to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison at Agra. The cavalry, among whom was the Khás Chauki or Chief's personal guard, were all Rajputs, the remainder principally Muhammadans. The Nimach and Nasirabad Brigade of mutineers came upon this force at Achnera on the road between Bharatpur and Agra. Deserted by their leader and the Muhammadan portion of the force, including the artillery, the Rajputs suffered a severe defeat, leaving on the field 55 men, among whom were ten Sardars of note.

The old Chief was on the point of death when tidings of the disaster reached Alwar, and his reason having fled

he was spared the sorrowful news. His last order, in writing—he had lost the use of his tongue—was that a lakh of rupees was to be sent out to his small force.

It is indeed difficult to imagine more touching scenes than these last ones of the grand old Native Chief, the lover of peace and patron of the fine arts. Bed-ridden, speechless, picture him being carried down to the lower courts of the palace to make his selection of the troops, who, in its desperate hour of need, were to march in aid of the British Government to prove the friendship and loyalty of a Rajput State. Almost at his last gasp, still loyalty, and the fostering of his soldiers who were to aid the "Sarkar Angrez," were the dominant thoughts.

Well, indeed, for the staunch old Rajput that merciful death had closed his eyes before the flying horsemen brought the horrible news of treachery and desertion. Well, indeed, that he lay deaf, for ever, to the heart-rending wails that mourned his "Khás Chauki" gloriously slain to add another to the many pages recording Rajput gallantry.

In 1889 the State forces numbered 272 guns, 443 artillerymen, 2,189 cavalry, and 3,676 infantry; from these Maharaja Mangal Singh proposed to place 600 lances and 1,050 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial Service purposes. His offer was accepted and Major O'More Creagh was deputed to aid in the selection, and to train the troops on our regular lines.

Up to 1890 the regiment was a mixed one, when it was reorganized as follows:—

2 Squadrons Rajputs (Rathors, Chohans, Kachhwahas, Shekhawats, Karnots);

2 Squadrons Muhammadans (Rangar, Pathan, Sayad, Mirza).

His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh, from the initiation of the Imperial Service Scheme, devoted great interest to his selected regiments and their speedy rise to efficiency is to be attributed to the continual attention given by him to all details of equipment and organization.

The Alwar Darbar has, on several occasions, offered its forces for active service; but, despite the desire of Government to avail itself of such loyal assistance, no opportunity arrived until disturbances in China, in 1900, necessitated the mobilization and despatch of the Alwar Infantry.

The regiment embarked for China at Calcutta on the 14th of September on board the S.S. *Landaura* and *Loodiana;* each wing being a complete unit with transport and supplies.

The regiment disembarked, after a very rough voyage, at Hong Kong on the 1st October, only to re-embark on the 3rd and proceed to Tientsin, which place it reached on the 13th of that month. On arrival, the right wing immediately started to catch up a column moving on Paoting-fu, with which it operated until the 7th November,

when it returned to Tientsin. The regiment remained concentrated at Tientsin (the left wing being absent for a short time with the Yangtsien column) until it left, on the 30th of May, to return to India.

It was inspected in February 1901 by His Excellency Field Marshal Graf von Waldersee, who expressed himself as much satisfied with the steadiness, smart turn-out, soldierly bearing, and precision of movement of the regiment. Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee also expressed himself as much pleased with the well-kept lines and appearance of the regiment.

The general conduct and discipline of the regiment was excellent and the men stood the intense cold wonderfully well, despite the fact of a famine year having left them hardly up to their usual state of good health.

BAHAWALPUR.

THE Bahawalpur State, possessing a revenue of 24 lakhs, is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana; and has an area of 15,000 square miles (of which 9,880 are desert), the population of which, as given in the last census, is 720,877. The capital of the State is situated about 2 miles from the Sutlej river on the Indus Valley State Railway, 272 miles from Lahore and 510 from Karachi.

The ancestors of the ruling family, the Daudputras, originally came from Sind and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durani Empire which followed the expulsion of Shah Shuja from Kabul.

On the rise of Ranjit Singh, the Nawab Bahawal Khan made several applications to the British Government for an engagement of protection. These, however, were declined; but the treaties of Lahore in 1809, whereby Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, in reality effected this object.

In 1837 the Nawab Bahawal Khan aided the march of British troops towards Kabul by making roads and providing transport.

During the first Afghan War the same Nawab rendered assistance both in facilitating the passage of troops through his territory and in furnishing supplies.

In 1847-48 he co-operated actively with Sir Herbert

Edwardes in the expedition against Multan and was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of a lakh of rupees per annum commencing from the date of the British assumption of the Punjab.

In 1857 the State troops aided the British Government in quelling the mutinies in Oudh, a Bahawalpur contingent of 1,000 men occupying Sirsa and maintaining quiet in the district.

In the second Afghan War the State took an active share by providing the Quetta column, under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, with some 20,000 camels in addition to large numbers of bullocks and ponies. Five hundred men of the State Infantry and 100 sowars were stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan and did useful service in strengthening the frontier posts vacated by regular regiments.

Offers of assistance were also received from the State when Indian troops were despatched to Egypt and the Soudan.

When the Imperial Service movement was initiated in 1889, the Bahawalpur Darbar joined with the other Chiefs of the Punjab and organized and equipped a special force consisting of 150 lances and 400 infantry, for employment beyond the limits of the State, whenever Imperial needs might call for their services.

In 1901, as it was found difficult to maintain these corps

by the enlistment of State subjects, the two corps were disbanded and replaced by a Silladar Camel Baggage train, with an escort of 120 Muhammadans, trained as infantry, armed with rifles and mounted on camels.

In 1903 the escort was increased to a strength of 165, the original number proving insufficient to guard the long line of baggage camels.

BHARATPUR.

The State of Bharatpur, bounded on the north by the Punjab district of Gurgaon, on the east by the districts of Agra and Muttra, on the south by the States of Dholpur, Karauli, and Jaipur, on the west by the States of Jaipur and Alwar and the district of Gurgaon, contains an area of 1,982 square miles, a population of 626,665, and yields a revenue of 36 lakhs.

The capital is on the high road between Agra and Ajmer and on the Rajputana State Railway, 35 miles from Agra and 112 from Jaipur.

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat landholder by name Churaman, who built two petty forts, a little south of Dig, from which he marauded, and even harassed the rear of the Imperial army, on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Deccan.

Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur was one of the first chieftains of Northern Hindustan to connect his interests with those of the British Government. At the commencement of the Maratha War in 1803, a treaty was concluded with him by the Government, as a consequence of which Lord Lake was joined by a Bharatpur Contingent of 5,000 horse. This force contributed towards the fall of Agra and Ranjit Singh was rewarded by the grant of five parganas. The Bharatpur Contingent took part and rendered useful service

in the battle of Laswari, in Alwar territory, on the 1st November 1803.

In 1804, when war broke out with Holkar, the Raja of Bharatpur first attempted evasion and then refused to send his contingent to co-operate with the British forces. When the routed troops of Holkar were pursued to the glacis of Dig, a destructive artillery fire was opened from the ramparts on the British troops, whereupon Lord Lake attacked Dig and carried it by assault and afterwards invested Bharatpur. Four successive assaults were repulsed, and finally the British army was compelled to withdraw. Though victorious, the Raja Ranjit Singh made overtures for peace, surrendered the fort and agreed to expel Holkar from his territories. By a treaty then made the five districts conferred upon the Raja in 1803 were resumed and he agreed to pay an indemnity of 20 lakhs of rupees.

The year 1825 again saw a British force in front of Bharatpur, and after a month's mining a sufficient breach in the walls was effected and the fortress carried by assault on the 18th of January 1826.

At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Darbar responded promptly to the call for aid, and its loyalty to the British Government throughout those troublous times was unswerving. A State force was sent towards Muttra to prevent any incursion of the mutineers from Delhi or Meerut and to co-operate with the British forces. It was

joined by 2,500 men from Alwar; but at Hodal, in Gurgaon, the men refused to attack the rebels from Muttra, turned their arms against their British officers and the loyal (Rajput) portion of the Alwar Contingent, and joined in the plunder of Kosi.

At this time the Darbar had scarcely a soldier on whom reliance could be placed and could with difficulty enforce obedience at home; notwithstanding this no outrages were committed in the districts, nor was the name of any Jat Sardar implicated, in any way, in the insurrection against British rule.

In 1888 the offer, of the Maharaja Jaswant Singh, of troops for Imperial Service was one cavalry regiment, 600 strong and 800 infantry; the selection and reorganization of these commenced in 1889. Ten years later the cavalry regiment gave place to a mule cart train of 300 carts and 600 mules.

The infantry were employed on garrison duty at Poona in 1901, but no opportunity of sending the regiment into the field has yet offered.

BHAVNAGAR.

THE State territory lies in the Province of Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. It has an area of 2,860 square miles, a population of 412,000 and yields a yearly revenue of 40 lakhs.

The ruling Thakur is a Gohel Rajput, which clan settled in the country about 1260 A.D. Bhavnagar, the capital, was founded in 1723 by Bhav Singh. This Chief, his son and his grandson brought themselves into intimate connection with the Bombay Government by their great efforts to improve trade and destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas. In 1771 Rawal Akherajji assisted Government in reducing two forts occupied by these pests of the sea.

In the past, as a defence against marauding bands, the State maintained artillery, cavalry and infantry, the men being chiefly foreign Muhammadan mercenaries from Arabia, Mekran, Sindh and Baluchistan. In 1866 these gave way to a body of police, as more suitable and reliable for keeping order in the districts and towns; at the same time a small Rissala was also formed.

In 1890 the Thakur of Bhavnagar joined with other Chiefs in Kathiawar in offering a portion of their State troops for reorganization for Imperial needs. In 1891 it was arranged that the contribution from Bhavnagar should

take the form of 300 Rajput cavalry and the work of equipment and special training was shortly after commenced.

No general mobilization of the field army of India has yet taken place, so that the distance of the State from the frontier has prevented Government, up to now, from utilizing the services of the squadrons.

BHOPAL.

THE Native State of Bhopal is bounded on the north and west by Sindhia's territory and several petty States of the Central India Agency, east by the British district of Saugor and south by the Narbada and Holkar's territory. It has an area of 6,996 square miles with a population of 665,961, and produces a yearly revenue of 25 lakhs.

The Bhopal dynasty was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the revolution which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country.

The Bhopal family have always manifested friendly feelings towards the British Government and in 1778, when Colonel Goddard made his bold march across India, the State of Bhopal was the only Indian power which gave any assistance to the small force, for which action the Ruler must have known he would be called to account by the Maratha Chiefs.

In 1809, when a column under General Barry Close was operating near Bhopal, the Nawab, Wazir Muhammad Khan, the founder of the ruling branch of the Bhopal house, earnestly, but in vain, petitioned for British protection.

Later on, out of self-defence, to save himself and his State from Sindhia and the Bhonsla, the Nawab was

compelled to ally himself with the Pindaris, and with their help he was able to make a most gallant defence of his city for nine months against the Maratha hordes before he was finally saved by the intervention of the British power.

In 1817, at the commencement of the Pindari War, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal, as the connection with the Pindaris, which was only tolerated on account of his inability to control them, was distasteful to the Nawab, Nazar Muhammad Khan, who had succeeded his father in the previous year.

A treaty was made in 1818 by which the British Government guaranteed his possession of the State; the Nawab in his turn agreeing to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry. To keep up these troops and as a reward, he was granted five districts in Malwa.

When the Nawab died (his death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol), his nephew Munir Muhammad Khan was declared his successor and betrothed to his infant daughter, the Sikandar Begam; but Nazar Muhammad Khan's widow, the Kudsia Begam, attempted to keep the State in her own hands, even after the declared heir had resigned his claim to the State and the girl in favour of his brother Jahangir Muhammad.

Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan was installed in power on the 29th November 1837 and died in 1844. It was then decided by the Government of India that his

daughter Shah Jahan should succeed him and should marry a member of the Bhopal family, the administration of the State remaining in the hands of the Sikandar Begam. No eligible husband being forthcoming from the Bhopal family, Shah Jahan Begam was married in 1855 to Bakhshi Baki Muhammad Khan who, it was decided, should be titular Nawab only, the Sikandar Begam acting as regent during her daughter's minority. In 1859 the Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed ruler and the Shah Jahan Begam her heir, the succession remaining with Shah Jahan's children.

Throughout the trying ordeal of the Rebellion she was equal to the occasion, true to the traditions of her country, to her plighted word and to the sentiments of truth and honour. She remained thus under great difficulties when the Bhopal Contingent, commanded by British officers, had mutinied and when ill-advisers and relatives were urging her to declare a religious war against the infidel. For her splendid services, Sikandar Begam received a grant of land; was recognized as ruler in her own right of Bhopal, with succession to her daughter and to her descendants according to the Muhammadan law. Four guns were presented to her and in 1863 Her Highness was invested by the Viceroy with the dignity of the highest grade of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Sikandar Begam died in October 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration, which she conducted with marked success till her death in 1901. She, like her mother, was always a most loyal friend to the British Government.

In 1889 the Begam Shah Jahan offered the services of a field battery, 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, to be drilled and equipped on our regular lines for the defence of the Indian Empire.

The Shah Jahan Begam was succeeded by her daughter, the Sultan Jahan Begam, the present ruler, who is following closely in the footsteps of her eminent predecessors.

No move as to reorganization was made until the commencement of 1892, when the Government of India conveyed to Her Highness Shah Jahan Begam their thanks for her loyal offer and accepted the services of a cavalry corps, 450 strong.

The regiment is composed almost entirely of Muhammadans, and is mounted on Arab horses. The drill and discipline are exceedingly good; but it has been found impossible to keep the regiment up to strength by enlisting only State-born subjects.

BIKANER.

The Rathor Rajput State of Bikaner has an area of about 23,500 square miles with a population of about 584,627 and yields a yearly revenue of 20 lakhs. It is bounded on the north by Bahawalpur and by the Sirsa district of British territory, on the east by the Hissar district and Jaipur, on the south by Jodhpur and on the west by Jaisalmer.

The chief city of the State is Bikaner, which is 150 miles from Ajmer and Bahawalpur. There are no made roads in Bikaner, with the exception of a few miles near the city, and all journeying, unless by rail, involves a struggle through the heavy sand.

The ruling family of Bikaner is of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The State was founded by Bika, born in 1439, the sixth son of Jodha Rao, of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. Rai Singh, the fourth in descent from Bika, became a leader of horse in Akbar's service. The first intercourse of the British Government with the Bikaner State occurred in 1808, when Mr. Elphinstone, the British Envoy, passing through on his way towards Kabul, was treated with great respect by the Maharaja Surat Singh.

In 1818 the country being overrun by the Pindaris, supported by rebellious Nobles, British troops, in accordance with a treaty then made, entered the territory

and suppressed the insurgents. Twelve forts in all were taken by the British and handed over to the Maharaja.

During the first Kabul war the Maharaja Ratan Singh assisted the Supreme Government by providing camels. When the first Sikh war broke out, the Bikaner troops, in conjunction with a force from Sindh and the Shekhawati brigade, marched towards Firozpur; they did not however cross the Sutlej and returned before the conclusion of the war. On the re-establishment of peace rewards were, on the recommendation of Captain Jackson, given by the Maharaja to the principal officers with the force, whilst two guns fully equipped were bestowed on the Bikaner Darbar, by the British Government, in recognition of its services.

During the second Sikh war a small body of horse and artillery were sent by the Darbar to act under Captain Shaw at Firozpur. Arrangements were also made for supply and transport for British troops but were not called into use, as it was found on enquiry that the Bikaner route, between Ajmer and Multan, could not be advantageously used owing to the difficulty in obtaining water.

In 1857 the Bikaner Chief, Sardar Singh, furnished a force to co-operate with General Van Cortlandt against the mutineers of Hansi, Hissar and Sirsa. In recognition of its services, the Government bestowed 41 villages on the Maharaja, in addition to the right of adoption.

In 1889 the Darbar's proposal to assist Government by raising a camel corps of 500 Rathor Rajputs was accepted, and its organization commenced. The North-West Frontier campaigns of 1895-1897 and the Soudan war of 1896 passed without permitting Government to offer service to the corps, despite the volunteering of it; but in 1900 Maharaja Ganga Singh offered the regiment's services, as infantry, for China.

Mobilization orders were wired in August and on the 1st of September the regiment, 400 strong, with His Highness the Maharaja in chief command, embarked at the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta, in the S.S. *Wardha*.

On the 14th September it arrived at Hong Kong, disembarked on the 17th and on the 24th was inspected by the Governor.

On the 6th of October the regiment left Hong Kong for Tientsin. As no further fighting was expected His Highness the Maharaja returned to India, leaving the regiment at Tientsin, where it remained, except when on moveable column duty, until the 26th of May 1901, when it left for India.

The health of the men throughout the very trying winter was extraordinarily good, and their discipline and general conduct elicited the praise of the General Officer Commanding the Force.

The regiment was inspected by His Excellency Field

Marshal Graf von Waldersee and by Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee. On each occasion the Inspecting Officer expressed himself as extremely satisfied with the turn-out, steadiness, soldierly bearing and precision of movement of the regiment.

The urgent need in Somaliland of mounted troops accustomed to desert work gave another chance of active service to the Camel Corps. Two hundred and fifteen of all ranks sailed from Bombay on the 10th of January 1903 to join the Field Force concentrating at Obbia. To replace casualties 250 camels were taken, and these with the exception of 2 were landed by the 21st of January, in face of great difficulties, in wonderfully good condition. The corps was at once employed and proved of much value in scouting, keeping open communications, establishing posts and searching for water.

On the 22nd of April 47 men of the corps formed part of a flying column operating under command of Major Gough between Bohotle and Walwal Wardair. The small force, some 200 men, was heavily attacked in thick bush, by large numbers of the enemy, and was subjected from 10-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. to fire at close quarters. The Rajputs fully maintained their reputation for bravery, covering the retirement and making a dashing charge with the bayonet.

Major Gough reported that he could not "praise too

much the excellent behaviour of all ranks," and brought to notice for gallant conduct the name of Captain Walker, Special Service Officer with the Camel Corps.

The casualties were Adjutant Mehtab Singh and two men killed and Captain Hughes, S.S.O., one Jemadar, and three men wounded. Fourteen camels were killed, and wounded.

In the death of Jemadar Mehtab Singh the State and Corps sustained a serious loss. He had only been recently promoted, was a valuable Adjutant and had behaved with marked coolness in the early portion of the action.

FARIDKOT.

The territory of Faridkot, one of the Sikh cis-Sutlej States, is situated in the centre of the Firozpur District and touches the northern border of Patiala. The State has an area of 642 square miles and a revenue of four lakhs of rupees, whilst the population is estimated at 124,912, and consists mainly of Sikhs.

The Faridkot Rajas are the descendants of Rao Dul, the elder son of Rao Barar; they are called Babaika and acknowledged to be the head of the Barar Jat Sikhs. They were originally Rajputs of the house of Jaisal, the founder of the Jaisalmer State.

One of the ancestors, named Bhallan, who rose to eminence in the time of the Emperor Akbar, laid the foundation of the greatness of the house, and his nephew built the Fort of Kotkapura and made himself an independent ruler.

Early in the present century the Kotkapura District was seized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and in the following year (1807) Faridkot also was taken. This spoliation was regarded with disfavour by the British Government, and when the restitution of all his conquests, made on the left bank of the Sutlej during 1808-1809, was demanded from the Maharaja, Faridkot was unwillingly resigned to its former possessors. The revenue of the State was at that

time small and fluctuating, as the country was then entirely dependent on rain for cultivation and this falls in small quantities. Pahar Singh, who succeeded in 1827, devoted himself to the improvement of his possessions and by digging canals and extending the cultivation doubled his income within twenty years.

During the First Afghan War, when the British army passed through the State territory, Sardar Pahar Singh gave evidence of his good will toward British rule by helping the troops with supplies and transport.

When war broke out with the Lahore Darbar in 1845, Pahar Singh again helped to his utmost by collecting carriage and supplies for the army. In recognition of these services, he received the title of Raja and a grant of territory; his ancestral estate of Kotkapura was also restored to him.

Raja Wazir Singh, who succeeded in 1849, followed the example of his father and assisted Government during the Second Sikh War with supplies, transport and a loan. In 1857, when the mutiny in Oudh was affecting the army in the Punjab, Wazir Singh placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Firozpur and assisted in guarding the Sutlej ferries against the passage of the rebel troops. He also sent a detachment to Sirsa and with a body of horse and two guns he personally attacked a notorious rebel, Sham Das, and destroyed his stronghold.

The Raja's reward took the form of an increase in his salute and exemption from certain small military service formerly demanded from him. He also received the title of Barar Bans Raja Sahib Bahadur.

In 1868 the Raja volunteered his personal services and those of his troops for service in Hazara.

During the Second Afghan War Raja Bikram Singh furnished a contingent of 250 horse and foot, which was employed in keeping open the line of communications in the Kurram Valley and carried out this duty to the complete satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief. The State also provided a loan of 13 lakhs of rupees, of which seven were returned with the thanks of the Government of India. In recognition of these services, a title of distinction was bestowed, by Government, on the Raja.

The Faridkot Imperial Service Contingent was first fixed at 50 cavalry and 150 infantry; but the difficulty of finding employment on service for units as small as these led, in 1901, to a change to a double company of Sappers and Miners. The State has excellent material in the way of good Sikhs, and the little corps should soon be a valuable addition to the Empire's forces. It has recently been well housed at a cost of half a lakh.

GWALIOR.

The possessions of the Maratha Chiefs of the house of Sindhia consist of several detached districts, which are intermingled with other principalities. The immediate centre of the Maharaja Sindhia's power is the northern and main portion of the Gwalior State and contains the city and fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Guna.

It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by the Chambal river; on the east by the British Districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Saugor; on the south by the States of Bhopal, Tonk, Khilchipur and Rajgarh, and on the west by those of Jhalawar, Tonk and Kota. This territory is comprised in the political jurisdiction of the Resident at Gwalior and there are, also, outlying parganas of Gwalior in the Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar Political Agencies of Central India. The State has an area of 29,046 square miles with a population of 2,933,001 and a yearly revenue of Rs. 1,37,79,232.

Until the Maratha inroads in the last century, the country was from an early period in the possession of the Muhammadan rulers of Delhi. In no part of Gwalior do the Marathas form any large proportion of the inhabitants, and according to the best information available, they do not number much more than 15,000. The great majority of the inhabitants of Sindhia's territory is everywhere, except

in the Bhil tracts, Hindu. The Gwalior family, whose Chiefs and armies have played so conspicuous a part in the history of India, was founded by Ranoji Sindhia, a follower of Balaji Peshwa, at the beginning of the last century. After leading many Maratha raids through Malwa into Hindustan he was, at the time of his death, the acknowledged possessor of lands which still form part of the Gwalior State.

Ranoji's son Maharaja Madhoji Rao Sindhia, whose ability as a soldier and a statesman has rarely been surpassed, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa, was practically independent and made his State one of the strongest in India.

The Delhi Emperor sought his protection; the Rajput Chiefs, with hosts of the best cavalry India could produce, fought in vain against his battalions. He negotiated and guaranteed the treaty at Salbai in 1783, between the Peshwa and the British Government.

At the commencement of the century, the power of Daulat Rao, Madhoji Rao's successor, with an army commanded by Frenchmen, became a menace to the British Government. The treaty of Bassein however restored the balance of power, by securing the recovery of our influence with the Peshwa at Poona and the establishment of a subsidiary force. Sindhia's military resources in the Deccan were crushed by Sir Arthur Wellesley's victories at Assaye and Argaum in 1803; whilst north of the Narbada, about the

same time, Lord Lake stormed Aligarh, captured Delhi and a few weeks afterwards destroyed the remnant of Sindhia's disciplined force at Laswari. After some difficulties, a treaty was concluded on the 22nd November 1805, in which the British Government agreed not to treat or interfere with any Chiefs tributary to Sindhia.

When Sindhia was being highly tempted to join the Peshwa and resuscitate the old Maratha confederacy, the Marquis of Hastings advanced to the Chambal with a formidable army to overawe him and succeeded in bringing about the treaty of 1817. By this treaty, made to suppress the predatory power of the Pindaris and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India, Daulat Rao Sindhia engaged to furnish a contingent of 5,000 horse to act in concert with the British troops. For the payment of these troops the tribute received annually from Jodhpur, Bundi and Kota was assigned. At the close of the war the contingent was reduced to 2,000 horse at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,20,000.

At his death in 1827 Daulat Rao left the State and his successor in the hands of the British Government, who, in accordance with what was believed to be the last wishes of Daulat Rao, sanctioned the adoption of one Mugat Rao, declared to be the nearest relation of the deceased Chief, who succeeded to the *gaddi* under the name of Jankoji Rao Sindhia.

After the death of Jankoji Rao in 1843 and the accession of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia, then a boy of eight years of age, disturbances took place and in the following year the advance of British troops on Gwalior became necessary to restore order. This, however, was not effected without hard fighting. Two battles, Maharajpur and Panniar, were fought on the same day, the 29th December 1843, between the British forces and the mutinous army. They both resulted in the total defeat of the insurgent troops: the Gwalior army was disbanded and reduced and the young Chief replaced in power by the British Government.

In 1857 the Gwalior contingent and Sindhia's army again revolted; but the Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia, then but a youth, displayed courage and unswerving loyalty to the British Government. In June 1858 the Maharaja was deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi and with his Minister, Dinkar Rao, was compelled to flee to Agra and place himself under British protection. Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force without delay and the Maharaja re-established.

For his services during the mutinies Sindhia received lands yielding three lakhs a year and certain modifications were made in the treaty of 1844. He was permitted to raise his infantry to 5,000 and his artillery from 32 to 36 guns.

The fortress of Gwalior, with the Cantonment of Morar, was in 1885 returned to Sindhia and he was allowed to

increase his infantry by 3,000 men; but it was stipulated that he should not increase the strength of his regular cavalry.

Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia died in 1886 and was succeeded by the present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Madhava (or Madho) Rao Sindhia. The administration during His Highness's minority, which came to an end in 1894, was conducted by a Council of Regency under the presidency of the Maharaja's grandfather, Sir Bapu Sahib Jadau, K.C.I.E.

In 1889, when the thoughts of the Chiefs of the Native States of India were turning towards Imperial defence, the Gwalior Darbar made an offer to the Government of the services, whenever required, of two regiments of infantry consisting of 1,500 men and one regiment of cavalry 500 strong. Later on the Council intimated a desire to commute its first offer to a force of 1,200 cavalry and a transport train of 200 carts. This offer was accepted by the Government of India and the reorganization of the cavalry and transport commenced without delay under the superintendence of Captain Masters, of the Central India Horse.

Despite the repeated offers of the services of his troops, by the Maharaja in 1895, the Government of India, owing to the unsuitability of the country, was unable to employ anything but the transport.

This corps, with Captain Edwards, of the Central India

Horse, attached to it as Special Service Officer, mobilized in two days and joined the Chitral Relief Force at Nowshera on the 1st of April with 456 ponies and 193 carts. Until the 30th of April the corps worked as a cart-train between Nowshera and Dargai, when it concentrated at the latter place for pack work to Dir. After this trip cart-work was again resumed on the roads near the base of operations until the 2nd of August, when a forward move to the Swat Valley was made and here the train remained until it returned to Gwalior in the end of September. There were six casualties among the men and twenty-two among the ponies.

The good work done by the train received the warm acknowledgment of the Government of India and established such a reputation for the corps, that, when Government decided on an expedition into Tirah, the Maharaja's offer of the services of his transport was at once accepted and orders for its mobilization issued.

The transport train, numbering 440 ponies and 150 carts, left Gwalior in three special trains, and arrived at Kushalgarh on the 11th September.

Either the carts of the corps or the ponies under pack were employed at the front throughout the campaign, finally taking part in the march down the Bara Valley. In January the train moved to Jamrud and continued working on that line until the 9th of April, when it returned to Gwalior.

The speedy mobilization and good spirit shown by the corps are greatly to be attributed to the splendid example and energy of the Maharaja. His Highness accompanied the transport to Kushalgarh and did yeoman's work in starting it to Kohat. He himself had repeatedly asked that his services might be utilized at the front; but, although Government greatly desired to give such a chance of distinguishing himself to so keen and energetic a Chief and soldier, it was deemed impolitic to risk so valuable a life.

In 1900, at the time of the China War, His Highness Madho Rao Sindhia provided at his own cost—about 18 lakhs—a Hospital ship for the accommodation of sick or wounded men of the Native army.

It was a matter of satisfaction to the Government of India to enable the Maharaja to show his zeal and gratify his intense desire for active service by placing His Highness on the Staff of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Commanding the Forces in China.

HYDERABAD.

The total area of the State, excluding Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is about 68,987 square miles. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Central Provinces; on the south and south-east by territory subject to the Presidency of Madras; and on the west and north-west by territory subject to the Presidency of Bombay. The population of the State is 8,386,526, and the revenue over 350 lakhs.

The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a distinguished General, of Turkoman descent, of the Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb. After a long life at the Delhi court, distinguished alike in war and politics, he was appointed in 1713 Subahdar or Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, which has since become hereditary in the family.

In 1724 the Emperor, who feared his power, incited the Local Governor of Hyderabad to rise against and supersede him. He attempted to do so but was defeated and slain. Asaf Jah wrote to congratulate the Emperor on the victory he had obtained over his master's nominee and forwarded with the letter the nominee's head. From that date Asaf Jah conducted himself as an independent prince.

The Mogul Empire was at this time torn by internal dissension and also threatened by the rising power of the Marathas. Amid the general confusion Asaf Jah had little

difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate descendant of Aurangzeb, though he was less successful in repelling the inroads of Maratha cavalry. When he died in 1748, he was firmly established as an independent sovereign, with Hyderabad for his capital and a kingdom roughly co-extensive with the present State.

The right of succession was fiercely contested by two of his descendants: the English espoused the cause of Nasir Jang, the second son of the deceased ruler; the French that of his rival Muzaffar Jang, the grandson of the Nizam-ul-Mulk by a favourite daughter. After a very brief period dissensions between the Commander and his officers caused the retirement of the French force from the field and Muzaffar Jang, devoid of support, became the prisoner of Nasir Jang. Nasir Jang soon afterwards perished by the hands of his own followers and Muzaffar Jang was proclaimed Subahdar of the Deccan, but his authority was exercised under the control of the French Commander, Dupleix, whose rule was supreme. Muzaffar Jang did not long enjoy even the appearance of power and at his death—he was killed by some Pathan Chiefs—the French selected Salabat Jang, a brother of Nasir Jang. Salabat Jang confirmed many of the privileges enjoyed by the French and assigned several districts in the Northern Circars for the pay and equipment of the French auxiliaries in his service.

The English and the French continued to struggle for power and influence in the Deccan; but the latter were compelled, after a while, by the danger threatening their own possessions from the victories gained by Clive, to withdraw from the support of Salabat Jang, who advanced to oppose the English. The Chief, however, did not feel himself strong enough to risk a battle without the aid of his French auxiliaries, who had been recalled by Count Lally, and he concluded a treaty with the English, granting them the port of Masulipatam and 700 square miles of territories, at the same time agreeing to exclude the French from his dominions.

A treaty was concluded in 1766 by which, on condition of a grant of some districts known as the Circars, the British Government agreed to furnish Nizam Ali with a subsidiary force when required and to pay 9 lakhs of rupees a year when the assistance of the troops was not required. The Nizam, on his part, engaged to assist the British with his troops. After a good deal of vacillation the Nizam threw over the English and united with Haidar Ali of Mysore. The allies, however, did not prosper and the Nizam was compelled to sue for peace, which was concluded in a new treaty of 1768.

On the breaking out of war with Tipu, son of Haidar Ali, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the British

Government. The war did not last very long. Tipu had to purchase peace at the price of half his dominions, and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil.

In 1798 Nizam Ali had in his pay a body of 14,000 men armed and disciplined in the European fashion and officered by 124 Frenchmen, giving in addition to staff officers about eight officers to a regiment a thousand strong. This formidable body was commanded by M. Raymond, a native of Gascony and an exceptionally able and distinguished officer.

A treaty was concluded, September 1798, which regulated the duties on which the subsidiary force was to be employed, secured Nizam Ali in the sovereignty of his dominions, prohibited his entering into political negotiations with other States, and made the British Government the arbiter of his disputes with other powers.

By the treaty of 1800 the Nizam agreed to furnish in time of war 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British Army and to employ every effort to bring into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole of his forces. But his troops proved very inefficient in the first Maratha war and after the conclusion of the campaign various schemes were from time to time proposed for their reform, though with little success. Eventually battalions were raised which were clothed, armed and equipped like the Company's

troops, and for the regular payment of the contingent advances were made from the British treasury, on the distinct understanding that, in the event of further advances becoming necessary, a territorial security would be demanded.

In 1853 a new treaty was concluded by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 4 field batteries and to provide for its payment and for pensions; for the interest on the debt the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula agreed to cede in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs. By this treaty the Nizam, whilst retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war. The contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's Army and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

In 1857, when the Mutiny broke out, the condition of Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions became critical and an attack, which was repulsed, was made upon the Residency.

Guided by the counsels of the enlightened Sir Salar Jang, Afzal-ud-Daula steered a straight course through the cyclone of the Mutiny. In reward for his loyalty, a new treaty was concluded in 1860, by which a debt of 50 lakhs due by him to the British was cancelled and a certain re-adjustment made in his territories.

In 1887 the advance of Russia into Central Asia opened the eyes of the Chiefs of India to the possible dangers of aggression on the North-West Frontier of India, and His Highness the Nizam came forward with an offer of his personal services in the event of war and the proffer of 20 lakhs for the creation of frontier defences. This munificent offer was warmly appreciated by the Queen-Empress; but it was considered more appropriate that any offer of assistance should take the form of troops rather than money.

In November 1892 orders were issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the selection and equipment of 800 cavalry from the existing forces, with a view to their being trained for Imperial Service. The work of organizing these two regiments was entrusted to Nawab Afsar Jang (now Afsar-ul-Mulk), and the present fine useful regiments testify to the continual care which has been given to them by this most distinguished officer.

The Deccani Muhammadan zamindar is suited both by physique and intelligence to cavalry work, and our regular regiments which find employment for men of this race report very highly of their capabilities.

INDORE.

THE State consists of several isolated tracts; but since 1861 the territory has been concentrated as much as possible by the exchange of lands between the Darbar and the British Government. Holkar's territories now comprise an area of 9,500 square miles, contain a population of 850,690 souls, and produce a revenue of about 76 lakhs.

The first of the Holkar family who rose to eminence was Malhar Rao, who was born about the end of the 17th century in the village of Hol or Hal on the Nira river in the Deccan, from whence the family derives the name of Holkar, the affix 'kar' or 'kur' signifying inhabitant. In his youth he joined a small body of cavalry in the service of a Maratha Noble, where he early distinguished himself, and about 1724 entered the service of the Peshwa as the Commander of 500 horse. After this his rise was rapid and four years later he was rewarded by large tracts of land, the nucleus of the present principality. In 1732 he filled the post of the principal General to the Peshwa and defeated the army of the Mogul Viceroy of Malwa. Indore, with the greater portion of the conquered country, was assigned to Malhar Rao for the support of his troops, and in 1735 he was appointed Commander of the Maratha forces north of the Narbada. At the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Rao divided with Sindhia the command of

the right wing of the Maratha army but retreated with his contingent before the defeat became a rout.

After the death of Malhar Rao and his son, who survived him by less than a year, the widow of the former, Ahalya Bai, administered the State with great ability till she died in 1795. She appointed as her Commander-in-Chief a member of her own caste, Tukaji Rao Holkar, whose illegitimate son Jaswant Rao succeeded to the *gaddi*. In 1795, after the deaths of Ahalya Bai and Tukaji Rao, the power of the house of Holkar was nearly extinguished by family quarrels and by the dissensions which distracted the Maratha confederacy at the close of last century. Subsequent to the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, Holkar made a series of inadmissible proposals for an alliance with the British and then hastily determined, unaided and alone, to provoke hostilities.* In the war which followed Holkar obtained a temporary advantage, by compelling a force under Colonel Monson to retreat with great loss, and at once invaded British territory. From here, after successive defeats, he was forced to retire upon the Punjab closely followed by Lord Lake, to whom in December 1805 he surrendered himself and signed a treaty, by which he yielded a large portion of his territories.

Jaswant Rao died in 1811, leaving a son, Malhar Rao, during whose minority one Tulsi Bai, the favourite concubine of the late ruler, secured herself the Regency.

Holkar's weakness and the difficulty of managing mutinous troops nearly led Tulsi Bai to conclude an alliance with the British; but a sudden revolution of the mutinous army broke off negotiations. Holkar's army sustained a complete defeat at Mahidpur, and on the 6th January 1818 the treaty of Mandisor was signed when, amongst other points, he agreed to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than 3,000 horse and to make a suitable arrangement for the regular payment of these troops known as the Mahidpur contingent. A select body of 500 was retained at the capital, whilst the remainder were sent into the districts.

In 1821 internal disturbances on the Rampura frontier necessitated the employment of a contingent under the guidance of a British officer, and a year later, a detachment of British troops was employed to reduce a fort in which a body of insurgents were assembled, who were committing various excesses in the neighbouring districts.

Malhar Rao Holkar died in 1833 and was succeeded by Hari Rao Holkar, on whose death in 1843 Khandi Rao Holkar succeeded him. He died within a year and was followed by Martand Rao Holkar who in 1849 was succeeded by Tukaji Rao Holkar who occupied the *gaddi* till 1885 and was a very capable ruler.

During the Mutiny of 1857 a considerable portion of the State troops rose against the British and besieged Sir

Henry Durand, then the Political Officer, in the Residency at Indore. With some difficulty the Resident succeeded in retiring to Bhopal with the English women and children. The Maharaja remained loyal and his rebellious troops, a few weeks afterwards, laid down their arms and order was restored.

Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar was succeeded in 1886 by Maharaja Sivaji Rao Holkar who in February 1892 followed the lead of many other Chiefs and expressed a desire to maintain a cavalry regiment, 600 strong, for Imperial Service needs. His Highness's offer was accepted and the work of organization commenced.

Maharaja Sivaji Rao Holkar resigned the *gaddi* in 1903, and was succeeded by his minor son the present Chief, Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar II.

JAIPUR.

THE State territory is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu, Jhajjar and Patiala; on the east by Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli; on the south by Gwalior, Bundi, Tonk and Mewar; and on the west by Kishangarh, Jodhpur and Bikaner. It has an area of 15,579 square miles, a population of 2,658,666, and yields a yearly revenue of 62 lakhs.

The State of Jaipur was, it is believed, originally founded by Dulha Rai about A.D. 1128. The family belong to the Kachhwaha tribe of Rajputs, and claim descent from Rama, King of Ajodhya, between whom and Dulha Rai are said to have intervened one hundred and four generations. At the time of the foundation of the Jaipur State the country of Rajputana was divided among petty Rajput and Mina Chiefs owing allegiance to the Hindu Kings who then ruled in Delhi.

Payun, one of the earlier monarchs of the dynasty, commanded a division of Pirthi Raj the King of Delhi's army in many important battles. He twice repelled invasions from the north and, commanding at the time on the frontier, defeated Shahab-ud-din in the Khyber Pass and pursued him towards Ghazni. At an early date Jaipur succumbed to the Muhammadans. Raja Bhagwan Das was the first Rajput Chief who allied himself by marriage with

the Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi in giving a daughter to Prince Selim, afterwards Jahangir. The State provided some most distinguished military leaders for the armies of the Delhi Emperors, amongst whom was Raja Man Singh, the most brilliant character both in the court and camp of Akbar.

Sawai Jai Singh came to the throne in 1699. He served with distinction in the Deccan; but because he sided with Prince Bedar Bakht, Jaipur was sequestrated and an Imperial Governor sent to take possession. Jai Singh, however, was too brave a spirit to tolerate such treatment; he entered his State, sword in hand, drove out the imperial garrisons, and formed a league with the Rana of Udaipur and the Raja of Jodhpur for mutual defence against Muhammadan aggression.

Jai Singh was, perhaps, the most cultivated sovereign that ever reigned in India. He was fond of art, of mathematics and of science, and in astronomical knowledge was not inferior to the best of his European contemporaries. He built a new city for his capital and observatories with instruments of his own invention at Delhi, Jaipur, Benares and Muttra, and their results were so correct as to astonish the most learned. He died in 1743, after a prosperous reign of 45 years, and will ever be remembered as one of the most remarkable men of his age and nation.

When the political relations of the British Government

with Jaipur commenced in 1803, Jagat Singh being the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maratha supremacy over the Rajput States had succeeded that of the Muhammadan.

In pursuance of the general policy of the British Government at the commencement of the Maratha war, to exclude the Marathas from Hindustan by uniting the Rajput Chiefs in subsidiary alliances with the British Government, a treaty was concluded in 1803 with Jagat Singh.

That Chief, however, fulfilled his obligations very imperfectly and Lord Cornwallis, who had resolved to abandon the system of subsidiary alliances, declared the connection with Jaipur to be dissolved and withdrew from that State the protection of the British Government.

In 1817, when negociations were opened with a view to taking the Jaipur State under protection, it was found that the cancelment of the previous treaty had rendered the Darbar reluctant to enter into a fresh alliance. Several concurring causes led at length to Maharaja Jagat Singh accepting a treaty on 2nd April 1818, by which the British protection was extended to Jaipur. Amongst the conditions was an agreement to furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government.

Maharaja Ram Singh did good service during the mutinies, for which he received a grant of the pargana of Kot Kasim. This was followed in 1862 by the grant of the privilege of adoption.

The Jaipur Transport train was raised between 1889 and 1891, the Maharaja Madho Singh choosing to forego the prestige and *eclât* attaching to the possession of combatant troops in order to contribute what he believed to be more useful and more likely to be called into requisition in Imperial defence.

The corps was originally composed of 1,000 ponies and 500 carts, the equipment being alternative and available for use either in draught or in pack, for, though primarily a cart train, it is also trained to work under pack.

It is divided into eight troops, each of 150 ponies and 75 carts, and is always maintained complete in every particular with hospitals, veterinary establishment, and workshop, in which its own equipment is manufactured as well as repairs effected.

It was first employed on service in 1895 and left Jaipur within forty-eight hours of receiving warning, in six special trains, each train containing a troop with its ponies, carts, equipment, and workshops. At first it was employed as a cart-train between Jallala and Dargai; but later on during the campaign it was sent up to Dir, 90 miles distant, with provisions for the Chitral garrison which it put down at Dir in seven days without the loss of a single bag or pony. From Dir it returned to Dargai for more train-work, but again moved forward into the Swat Valley in

July. Towards the end of September the corps moved to Nowshera and returned by rail to Jaipur.

Throughout its field service the corps maintained an excellent spirit. In all weathers and at all hours all ranks turned out punctually and cheerfully for convoy work, which was always performed in a most exact manner, bringing the men a great reputation for honesty and regularity, whilst for a non-combatant corps the general standard of discipline was distinctly high.

His Highness the Maharaja was so gratified at the appreciation shown by the Government of India and all concerned, at the very successful services of the corps in the campaign, that in 1896 he expressed a wish to increase the corps by 200 ponies and 100 carts. The great need of such efficient transport made the offer a valuable one and it was at once accepted.

In 1897 the Jaipur Transport Corps was detailed for service under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the line of communication, Tirah Expeditionary Force, and mobilized in September, arriving at Kushalgarh by the 13th of that month. The corps on the 2nd October commenced a staging system between Kohat and Shinaori, a distance of 47 miles, and carried about 460 maunds of stores daily. Later on, 560 ponies were used, under pack, for the transport work of two British regiments. These animals were used in the operations in Tirah and retirement

of the force by the Bara Valley, the carts being railed to Peshawar. The cart train was thus set working in the Khybar Pass in February and March. The work done by the corps was excellent. During the whole campaign the departments of supply were indented on for nothing but food for men and animals, the entire clothing, equipment, and materials for repair being taken with the corps. The water carts and invalid tongas of the corps proved of the greatest use. The health of the men throughout was excellent and but few of the ponies lost condition despite the severe work. The very highest possible praise was given to Sardar Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., for his exceptional energy and ability.

This official was placed in charge of relief operations in the State during the famines of 1900 and 1901. Owing to his wonderful power of organization, indefatigable efforts, and clever use of the transport train hundreds of lives were saved.

JIND.

THE State lies to the east of the Sutlej and consists of three or four isolated tracts with a total area of 1,259 square miles. It has a population of 282,000 souls and a revenue of 15 lakhs.

The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestor with that of Patiala in the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul, from whom so many of the best houses in the Punjab have sprung. Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. His daughter married Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sarhind and received a large tract of country, as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jind and Sufidon. In 1767 he was in difficulties with the Delhi Court; but in 1772 he discharged the demands for arrears of revenue made upon him and was taken into favour, receiving the title of Raja in a Royal Farman under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam. From this time Gajpat Singh assumed the title of an Independent Chief and coined money in his own name.

Raja Bagh Singh was the first of all the great cis-Sutlej Chiefs to seek an alliance with the British Government. Immediately after the battle of Delhi on the 11th of

September 1803 he made advances to the British General, these were favourably received, and he joined the British camp, returning to his territory after submission.

In January 1805, after the defeat of the hostile Sikhs by Colonel Burn, Bagh Singh joined the British force with a detachment and remained several months with the General. His services were not important but his influence had a good effect and on one occasion he, with Bhai Lal Singh, held Saharanpur, while Colonel Ochterlony was in pursuit of the Marathas.

He was also with Lord Lake in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1805, accompanying him as far as the Bias, whence he was deputed to Lahore as an envoy to his nephew Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to warn him against espousing the hopeless cause of Holkar, who was then in the last extremities. The mission was conducted entirely to the General's satisfaction and the negotiation which had commenced was broken off and Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab. The reward for this service was the pargana of Bawana to the south-west of Panipat as a life grant and two villages in jagir.

The conduct of Raja Sarup Singh during the 1st Sikh War was eminently satisfactory. Great exertions were made by the people to provide supplies and transport and the State contingent served with the British troops. A detachment of it accompanied the Patiala Contingent to Ghumgrana

and received from Captain Hay, Commanding the force, high praise for its steady conduct and discipline.

Later on another detachment accompanied the expedition to Kashmir, where Imam-ud-din Khan, the Governor, was in revolt against Maharaja Gulab Singh.

For these services the Governor-General sanctioned the grant of lands of the value of Rs. 3,000 a year as a mark of the satisfaction of Government at his conduct, and double allowances were granted to the troops who had served with the Kashmir force.

When the 2nd Sikh War broke out in 1849, Raja Sarup Singh was anxious to prove his devotion to the Government and offered to lead his troops in person to Lahore to join the British army. His services were declined, as they were not needed, but he was warmly thanked for the offer and the loyalty that had prompted it.

When news reached Raja Sarup Singh at Sangrur of the revolt at Delhi of the Native Army, he at once collected all his troops and by forced marches reached Karnal on the 18th of May 1857, where he undertook the defence of the city and the cantonments. His contingent did not exceed 800 men, but it was orderly and well disciplined and its presence at Karnal gave confidence and secured that station from plunder. From Karnal the Raja sent a detachment to secure the bridge-of-boats at Bhagpat, 20 miles north of Delhi, enabling the Meerut force to cross the Jumna and join Sir H. Barnard's column.

The town of Panipat, which was in a most excited state, was restored to order and the Jind force marched in advance of the British column, the post of honour, recovering Sanbhalkha and Rai, securing the road and collecting supplies for the army.

On the 7th of June Raja Sarup Singh joined the British camp at Alipur and the following day the battle of Badli-Ki-Sarai was fought, in which the Jind troops led by their Chief with great gallantry behaved well and were complimented on the field by the Commander-in-Chief, who sent one of the captured guns to the Raja as a present.

On the 19th of June the Jind troops aided in repulsing the Nasirabad force, which had attacked the camp, and on the 21st were sent to Bhagpat to repair the bridge-of-boats, which had been destroyed. In three days the bridge was completed but had to be again destroyed, as the mutineers attacked the Raja in overwhelming numbers, compelling him to retire.

The Raja had now to return to his own territories, where the rebels of the Hansi, Hissar, and Rohtak districts had incited Jind villages to revolt. The disturbance was soon quelled by the energy of Sarup Singh, who then turned his energies to raising recruits and purchasing horses for the British force before returning to the camp on the 9th of September. The Jind force, under the Commandant Khan Singh, took a prominent part in the final assault of

the city, scaling the walls side by side with English troops, when several of its number were killed or wounded.

Raja Sarup Singh was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In this he was more fortunate than the Maharaja of Patiala, Bharpur Singh of Nabha, and the Raja of Kapurthala, all of whom repeatedly asked to be permitted to join the besieging force but their presence was considered more useful elsewhere.

After the fall of Delhi, Sarup Singh returned to Sufidon. He left 25 men for service at the Larsauli Tahsil and the same number at Delhi; sent a detachment of 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hansi and 110 men, under the command of Commandant Khan Singh, to Jhajjar with Colonel R. Lawrence. Besides these, 250 Jind troops remained stationed at Rohtak and 50 at Gohana, about 20 miles to the north.

The services of Raja Sarup Singh were of the most valuable kind and the Commissary-General, Colonel Thomson, C.B., declared that, but for the timely supplies furnished by him, the quantity of stores would have been, at first, insufficient for the troops.

General Wilson, in his despatch of the 22nd of September announcing the fall of Delhi, brings "prominently to notice the admirable service performed by the Jind Raja and his troops, who are said not only to have discharged harassing duties in the constant escort of convoys, but to

have aided the General on more than one occasion in the field and, finally, to have participated in the capture and assault of Delhi."

The Governor-General, in his notification of the 5th November 1857, declared that the steady support of the Raja of Jind called for the marked thanks of the Government.* These splendid services received a fitting reward in the bestowal upon him of the Dadri territory covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadurgarh. He was also given thirteen villages assessed at Rs. 1,38,000 in the Kalaran pargana, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now has his capital, and his salute was raised to 11 guns.

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He is described as "in person and presence eminently princely. The stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a better or a stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. The British Government has never had an ally more true in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear."

Raja Raghbir Singh gave proof of his loyalty in the Afghan War of 1878 by furnishing a contingent of 700

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* Appendix I, page 137.

soldiers for service in the field. They were employed in the Kurram valley and performed valuable service, holding the posts beyond our border and keeping open the line of communications.

In 1888, when the Chiefs of India were proffering their troops for Imperial Service on the North-West Frontier, the contingent accepted by the Government of India from the Jind Darbar was composed of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry, almost entirely Sikhs. The services of these men have been frequently tendered to Government, but it was not until 1897, when the North-West Frontier was in a blaze, that Government was able to utilize them. Mobilization orders were received on the 3rd September and on the 22nd the regiment marched into Shinaori, the advanced base of the Tirah Force, having covered in the last two days twenty-seven and twenty-two miles. The regiment was detailed to the 4th Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Westmacott and was in reserve at Dargai.

On two occasions the Commandant and men earned special commendation by their behaviour, once in covering a foraging party, when Commandant Gurnam Singh handled his men with much skill and again when the telegraph escort was sharply attacked and the men behaved exceedingly steadily, bringing equipment and wounded into camp at Dwatoi. In the retirement from Bagh, when covering the withdrawal of a force at the conclusion of the

day's operations, the regiment several times elicited the warm praise of the General Commanding. Throughout the operations the conduct of the men was admirable, cold and privations were borne and arduous work completed with a spirit that would have done credit to troops far more inured to the vicissitudes of service.*

* Appendix I, pages 145-148.

JODHPUR.

The State is bounded on the north by Bikaner and Jaipur; on the east by Jaipur and Kishangarh; on the south by Sirohi and Palanpur; and on the west by the Rann of Cutch and Sindh. It contains an area of 34,963 square miles, with a population of 1,935,565, and produces a yearly revenuo of 50 lakhs.

The present ruling Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh, who holds that position as Chief of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, to whom the territory belongs.

The local historians relate that subsequently to the fall of the Rathor dynasty of Kanauj in 1194 A.D., Siaji, the grandson of the last King of Kanauj, entered Marwar on a pilgrimage to Dwarka and, halting at the town of Pali, he and his followers displayed their valour by repelling large bands of marauders. At the entreaty of the Brahman community of the place, Siaji agreed to settle among them and become their protector. The Rathor Chief acquiring land and power around Pali, gained there his first footing in the future kingdom, the actual conquest of Marwar dating from about 1382.

When Humayun was driven from the throne of Delhi by Sher Shah, he was refused protection by the Jodhpur Chief and had to leave his queen at Amarkot, where Akbar was born. Thirty years later Akbar revenged himself by

presenting the "Farman" for Jodhpur to Rai Singh of Bikaner and reduced Maldeo in his old age to send his son to him to perform military service.

Akbar captured Jodhpur in 1565 and retained it until 1583 when it was granted to Rao Udai Singh, who was given the title of Raja and assumed the affix of Singh.

Raja Sur Singh, serving in the interests of the Moguls, conquered Guzarat and attained high honour with Akbar as a soldier of exceptional capability.

Jaswant Singh, who succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1637, was also a distinguished General who performed brilliant services for Aurangzeb in Kabul and won for himself the title of Maharaja. Ajit Singh, his son, was in opposition to the Mogul power and after years of struggle was able to drive them out of Ajmer. Curiously enough, later on we find this Chief engaged on the Emperor's side in subduing a rebellion in Guzarat and capturing Ahmedabad. The year 1752 introduced a new power in the form of the Marathas into Rajputana politics and through them the State lost Ajmer. From this time to 1817 Marwar history becomes a bewildering struggle between Rajputs, Marathas and the Pindaris under Amir Khan, who played so prominent a part in Rajputana at this time.

The alliance of the British Government was offered to Man Singh of Jodhpur in 1803 and a treaty was drawn up but not ratified, and the Chief having meanwhile

given assistance to Holkar, the treaty was formally cancelled in May 1804 and the State left to its own resources.

It was not till January 1818 that a treaty was concluded, by which Jodhpur was taken under the protection of the British Government, the tribute payable to Sindhia was transferred to the British and the Raja engaged to furnish a contingent of 1,500 horse when required and even the whole forces of the State if necessary.

In 1832 a demand was made by the British Government for a force to operate against some freebooters, who occupied Nagar Parkar, and a contingent was sent by the State, but it failed in its duty and proved utterly useless. In 1835, therefore, the obligation to furnish the force was commuted to an annual payment of Rs. 1,15,000 towards the Jodhpur Legion which was then raised. Enlistment was commenced in January 1836 at Ajmer by Captain Downing and in November of the same year it was moved to Erinpura. The force originally consisted of three troops of cavalry, principally Muhammadans (Rangars of Hariana and Shekhawati), and four companies of infantry who were Purbias. Subsequently the strength of the infantry was increased to eight companies, to which were attached two 9-pr. guns with camel draught.

Misgovernment and consequent disaffection and insurrection in the State reached such a pitch that in 1839 the

British Government was compelled to interfere. A force was marched to Jodhpur, of which it held military occupation for five months.

The Legion did good service in Merwara in 1839, and formed part of the force which occupied Jodhpur in that year. In 1857 the corps remained staunch until August, when the cavalry and infantry, with the exception of the Bhil companies, joined in the general mutiny. The Bhil companies, which did not join the mutineers, form the nucleus of the present Erinpura Force.

In 1882 the Maharaja Jaswant Singh was desirous of setting aside a regiment of Rajputs for aid to Government in time of war; but no action took place until 1889, when the enlistment, equipment and training of 600 cavalry was commenced. In 1891 this number was raised to 1,200, organized in two regiments, called the Sardar Rissala after the present Maharaja, who succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1894, but was then Maharaj Kunwar.

The Prime Minister of the State, Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, a born soldier, spared no time, trouble or money in making the regiments as efficient as possible.

It had always been an axiom that Rajputs would not brook strict discipline, but one and all followed the splendid example of Sir Pratap, and from the earliest days down to the present time, the discipline and tone of the regiments have been all that could be desired.

In September 1897 Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, with a field troop, started for Peshawar to join the staff of General Elles, Commanding the Mohmand Field Force, and served through the Expedition, returning to Peshawar on its termination. A week later one regiment of the Sardar Rissala was detailed for duty with the Reserve Brigade at Rawal Pindi. By the 10th of October it was concentrated at Rawal Pindi, where it remained until the close of the Tirah Expedition. Although the regiment proceeded no further than Pindi, 2 officers and 53 dafadars and sowars were employed on convoy duty across the frontier, where on two or three occasions they were engaged with the enemy.* The Brigadier-General Commanding the Reserve Brigade placed on record his appreciation of the conduct of the Jodhpur Lancers during the time the regiment was under his command, referring specially to the keenness and excellent discipline of the men.

Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh joined the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart, Commanding the Tirah Expeditionary Force, as an Aide-de-Camp, was very slightly wounded, and three times mentioned in Despatches for his services.†

Owing to scarcity of grass in Rajputana, one regiment

* Appendix I, page 145.
† Appendix I, page 151.

of the Sardar Rissala was moved in October 1899 to Muttra, the cavalry garrison being in South Africa.

In 1900, when the Government of India decided to despatch a contingent of the Imperial Service Troops to China, orders to mobilize were given to one regiment of the Sardar Rissala.

The Head-quarters with one squadron embarked at Calcutta on the 25th August 1900 and were followed at intervals by the other three squadrons in separate ships. Owing to a change in their destination, they were 30 days at sea before they disembarked at Shanhaikuan; but despite the long voyage the horses were landed in wonderfully good condition and only six were lost in all four transports.

Portions of the regiment took part in the Nikko, Shimanzai and Funnig Expeditions, where they saw some fighting. At one time it was split up into fifteen detachments, partly on the railway and some sixty miles away from it. The officers and men had a full share of roughing it but they were always willing, ready for anything and absolutely uncomplaining. All showed great hardiness and stood the privations and intense cold exceedingly well.

On the 12th January 1901 a small foraging party of nine men was heavily attacked by 100 mounted Manchurian bandits. Two sowars were killed but the Dafadar in charg

Dal Singh, covered the retreat of his mules and carts until reinforced, and for his coolness and gallantry was awarded the Order of Merit.

The presence of Colonel Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh was a great incentive to all ranks by the splendid example he set, making nothing of the hardest work and privations, in the severest weather.

During its stay in China the regiment was inspected by Major-General Richardson, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, by Major-General Reid, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, and by Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, and received the following report:

"A very fine regiment animated by a very fine spirit. Thoroughly efficient and fit for service in the field."

The regiment returned to India in August 1901.

JUNAGARH.

THE State lies in the province of Guzarat of the Bombay Presidency, has an area of 3,283 square miles with a population of 395,428, and yields a yearly revenue of 26 lakhs. It is bounded on the north by sub-divisions of Kathiawar, on the east by Gohilvad and Kathiawar and on the west and south by the Arabian Sea. The aspect of the country is hilly, although there are extensive plains of exceedingly rich soil. The highest peak of the Girnar group of hills is 3,666 feet.

Until 1472, when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begara of Ahmedabad, Junagarh was a Rajput State, ruled by Chiefs of the Chúrásama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Mogul Viceroy of Guzarat.

The founder of the Bábi family was one Bahadur Khan, a native of Afghanistan, who rose to distinction in the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. A son of his, Sher Khan Bábi, accompanied Prince Morad Bakhsh when that Prince took up the Viceroyalty of Guzarat in A.D. 1654 and being a man of ability and firmness was given the charge of an important district. About 1735, when the representative of the Moguls had lost his authority in Guzarat, Sher Khan Bábi expelled the Mogul Governor and established his own rule.

We find the first mention of any connection with the British power in 1812, when a force encamped at Lálvad about 8 miles from Junagarh and demanded a "Nazarana" by way of succession duty from the Nawab.

In 1816, owing to insurrections, the Nawab obtained the aid of the British power and Captain Ballantyne with a force marched to Junagarh and expelled the rebel leaders from the city.

Four years later, the Gaekwar agreed to make no demands on the Chiefs save through the British Government, and the paramount power, which had been exercised by the Gaekwar's Subah at Amreli during the past few years, was transferred to the British Government.

The military forces of the State prior to the establishment of the Squadron of Imperial Service Lancers consisted of 232 cavalry, 1,965 infantry, and 19 artillerymen. In addition to this force, aliens holding land on service tenure were liable for military service. They were given free rations and ammunition when called upon for service.

Formerly, the military forces were largely composed of Arabs, Mekranis, Kathis, Rajputs, all foreign mercenaries, of whom only a small bodyguard remain, but the present force of Imperial Service Lancers are enlisted as much as possible from Muhammadans in the State. The Imperial Service Lancers have been employed in the suppression of dacoity and much satisfaction has been caused to

the State authorities at the successes obtained by the troops over well armed bands of robbers.

KAPURTHALA.

KAPURTHALA proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Bias to its junction near the Makhu Ferry with the Sutlej; there are also outlying portions of territory near Phagwara and Hoshiarpur and a few villages in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. The whole area in the Punjab covers 652 square miles, has a population of 314,351, and yields 13 lakhs yearly in revenue. In Oudh the Raja has talukdari estates extending over 700 square miles, from which he receives another 8 lakhs. These were acquired in the time of his grandfather, Raja Randhir Singh, partly by purchase and partly by gift, from the British Government, as a reward for services rendered in the Mutiny.

The title of Raja was first enjoyed by Nihal Singh, the great-grandfather of the present Chief, to whom it was given in 1849 as an acknowledgment of his services to the British Government during the 2nd Sikh War.

The Ahluwalia family is said to have a connection, very remote, with the actual ruling Rajput house of Jaisalmer. The relationship has lately been re-asserted and the present Chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput lady of Kangra. The original ancestor, Sadhu Singh, was an enterprizing zamindar, who about 300 years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu,

caused the family to be known by the distinguishing name of Ahluwalia. Sardar Jassa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a contemporary of Nadar Shah and of Ahmad Shah and took advantage of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale and make himself, by his intelligence and bravery, the leading Sikh of his day. He was constantly at feud with the local Muhammadan Governors of Lahore and was usually victorious, even when encountered in the open field, and was one of the Sikh Chiefs who joined the coalition against Ahmad Shah, which was defeated by that king in the brilliant victory near Barnala and again at Sarhind. Later on, when Ahmad Shah had returned to Kabul, the Sikhs had their revenge in the capture and plunder of the towns of Kasur and Sarhind.

Jassa Singh returned to Amritsar when the fighting was over and, as a thankoffering, made a large contribution towards the rebuilding of the Sikh temple, which Ahmad Shah had blown up; he also constructed the Ahluwalia Bazar which is to this day an architectural ornament in the sacred city.

In 1756 Jassa Singh was in temporary occupation of Lahore, using the mint of the Mogul to coin money which bore the following inscription: "Coined by the grace of the Khalsa in the country of Ahmad conquered by Jassa the Kalal."

Jassa Singh did more than any contemporary Sikh to

consolidate the power of the Khalsa and his death was a calamity which might have seriously affected the future of the new faith had not the gap been speedily filled by a still more able, though not more brave or beloved, Chief, the redoubtable Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Fatah Singh, the grandson of Jassa Singh, was at Amritsar with Ranjit Singh when the Maratha Chief, Jaswant Rao Holkar, was driven north of the Sutlej by Lord Lake's pursuing army, and it was on his advice that the Maharaja was dissuaded from giving offence to the British by lending aid to the fugitive.

The two Sikh Sardars jointly signed the first treaty, dated 1st January 1806, entered into by the British Government with the rulers of the trans-Sutlej.

In 1825 Fatah Singh placed himself under British protection, abandoning his estates in both Doabs to the Maharaja. It was impossible for Government to do more than take the cis-Sutlej States under their protection; but a reconciliation was brought about between the Chiefs which resulted in the restoration to the fugitive of all he had abandoned. Sardar Fatah Singh died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, Nihal Singh, who was on the *gaddi* when the first Sikh War broke out. This Chief had several opportunities, of which he took advantage, of showing his good will to the British Government. On the visit of Lord Auckland to the Punjab in 1838 he rendered good service

in collecting supplies, and he assisted in the same way the British troops marching to Kabul. Some of his troops under the command of Haider Ali Khan took part in the Kabul Expedition of 1842, marching as far as Jalalabad.

The first Sikh War was a sore trial to this Chief who wavered to the last, withholding the assistance from the British when it would have been of the utmost value. The Ahluwalia troops—cavalry, infantry and artillery—fought against the English at Aliwal under the command of Haider Ali Khan, and also at Buddowal. Nihal Singh alleged in his defence that he was unable to restrain his troops, who, on hearing of his intention to join the British, broke into open mutiny and murdered his minister, who attempted to restrain them. His conduct generally was, however, condemned as, if not actually hostile, weak and vacillating; for as a protected cis-Sutlej feudatory he was bound to place all his resources at our disposal and in this he failed.

At the end of the war the Sardar was confirmed in possession of his territories in the Jalandhar Doab, subject to an annual payment of Rs. 1,38,000 but his estates south of the Sutlej were declared an escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the treaty of 1809.*

The lesson was not lost upon the Sardar. In the second Sikh War he did all in his power to retrieve his name,

* Appendix II, page 157.

furnishing carriage and supplies and proving himself a loyal and active ally, and at the close of the campaign he was visited by the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who created him a Raja in acknowledgment of his valuable services.

When the mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out in 1857, Raja Randhir Singh took the earliest opportunity of evincing his loyalty towards the British Government. Military service could not have been demanded, as the State paid annually a tribute of Rs. 1,32,000 in commutation of such service. But at the first intimation of the outbreak at Delhi and Meerut the Raja, accompanied by his brother Bikrama Singh, marched into Jalandhar with every available soldier and his chief advisers, and remained there throughout the hot season at the head of his troops a portion of which he volunteered to send to Delhi. This offer was only not accepted, as their presence was absolutely required at Jalandhar.

On the night of the mutiny at this cantonment his troops guarded the civil station, the jail, and the treasury, and he detached the whole of his cavalry under General Johnston in pursuit of the mutineers.

In July, when the mutiny at Sialkot rendered it advisable to strengthen the station the Raja, at the request of the authorities, despatched to Hoshiarpur 200 infantry, 100 cavalry and 2 light guns. This force remained there till the following November.

Bikrama Singh was as loyal and energetic as his brother, and their example was so well followed by the Raja's officers and troops that, although encamped for six months in the neighbourhood of a large town and with the example before them of the mutiny of the Government troops, no breach of discipline occurred and their conduct was most exemplary. The effect of the Raja's action was important and greatly strengthened Government in the Jalandhar Doab and cis-Sutlej. Nor did he withhold the tribute, which he might fairly have deducted for the pay of troops which he was not legally compelled to supply, but paid it punctually, preferring to involve himself deeply in debt rather than increase the difficulties of Government. The force of the Raja employed during this time consisted of 1,200 infantry, 200 cavalry and 5 guns, and in November 1857 the Supreme Government sanctioned a gratuity of one month's pay to each officer and soldier.

It should be remembered that the Raja took the side of Government without hesitation and without having had time or opportunity to ascertain what were the intentions of the great cis-Sutlej Chiefs. After the moveable column had marched to Delhi, the only reliable force in the Jalandhar Doab was that of the Raja, with the exception of 100 Europeans forming the garrison of the Phillour Fort, the same number at Jalandhar, 900 Tiwana horse and a newly raised regiment of Punjab Infantry.

The Raja did not waver in his loyalty when Delhi continued to hold out against the British and when so many lukewarm friends despaired of their cause, but he was eager himself to lead his men on active service and that this was no idle offer intended to be declined is proved by his subsequent conduct in Oudh. After the fall of Delhi, the Raja disarmed the population in his own territories with the utmost readiness.

The services of the Raja Randhir Singh were most cordially recognized by the Government of India. The tribute due from him was reduced by Rs. 25,000 a year, one year's tribute altogether was remitted and *khilats* and titles were conferred upon the Raja and his brother.

Early in May 1858 the Raja led a contingent to Oudh, and for ten months did admirable service in the field. Six times his troops were engaged with the enemy and captured nine guns: the Raja and his brother avoided neither fatigue nor danger but were always to be seen at the head of their men in action, where they fought with conspicuous bravery. The presence of the Raja had the very best effect upon the troops, who not only fought gallantly but gained the highest character for discipline and good conduct.

For the services of his troops the Raja received 2 lakhs of rupees and to himself and his officers handsome *khilats* were presented—whilst for his own magnificent behaviour he was rewarded with a grant on istamrari tenure of two

confiscated estates in Oudh yielding a rental of eight lakhs. To his brother, Sardar Bikrama Singh, for his gallant behaviour throughout the Mutiny and especially in the Oudh Campaign, an estate in Bahraich worth Rs. 45,000 yearly was given.

During the Afghan War of 1878-79-80 the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of 700 men composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bannu frontier and did good service under command of Sardar Nabi Baksh, C.I.E.

Whenever the troops of the British Government have taken the field, a strong desire to assist them has been evinced by the Kapurthala Rajas, so that, when the reorganization of their forces by certain Chiefs was taking place for Imperial needs, it was only to be expected that Kapurthala would be one of the leaders of the movement. The contingent selected from the State was composed of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry, chiefly Sikhs, and the reorganization of these was commenced in 1889. No chance of active service could be given to the infantry until 1897, when the regiment was mobilized for service on the Kurram line. The regiment arrived at Kohat on the 19th September, at once moved into the Kurram, and was employed to hold posts at Alizai, Thal and Doaba.

During a reconnaissance, by the Kurram Moveable

Column, in the Kermana defile, a party of thirty-five of the Kapurthala Infantry under Subadar Dewa Singh unfortunately became separated in the retirement and was cut to pieces. A mistake in their path led the party, who were on a flank, into a ravine commanded on three sides by high jagged hills with steep cliffs and but one narrow *path* at the bottom. This egress the enemy blocked by setting fire to the thick grass and jungle, and, securely posted in the cliffs above, shot down the sepoys. The party had no chance of escape and the enemy did not desist from firing till but six were alive. These the Chamkannis tried to capture, shouting to the men to yield, but the Khalsa refused to surrender and the gallant six fought shoulder to shoulder till all were slain. The Subadar himself (so runs the tale of eye-witnesses) shot two of the leaders, whilst his men slew several with their bayonets before they sank under the weight of numbers. The message of condolence graciously telegraphed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to His Highness of Kapurthala was communicated to the regiment, and the knowledge that, by their death, their comrades had done honour to the regiment in the Queen's eyes, was a source of great pride to the corps.

The regiment was employed in the Masozai country, and also with a force detached to Thabai, when it behaved exceedingly well. After concentration at Thal, it remained there until it returned to India on the 15th January 1898.

A great deal of hard work and drudgery had been undergone with a spirit and cheerfulness worthy of high praise, and the men on all occasions showed a fearless anxiety to get to close quarters with the enemy.*

In 1902 discontinuance of the Squadron of Lancers as an Imperial Service unit was sanctioned, and the money thus set free was devoted to increasing the pay of the infantry and the maintenance of transport.

* Appendix I, pages 145, 147.

KASHMIR.

THE State is bounded on the north by some petty semi-independent hill Chiefships, mostly subordinate to Kashmir, and by the Karakoram Mountains; on the east by Chinese Tibet; and on the south and west by the Punjab Districts and the Hazara Country. The State also comprises the countries of Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The area is some 80,000 square miles, with a population of 2,905,378 persons, and produces a yearly revenue of 76 lakhs.

Like other outlying Provinces of India, the annals of Kashmir divide themselves into four eras—pre-Buddhistic, Buddhistic, Hindu, and Muhammadan.

Buddhism found in Kashmir an asylum from which its influence radiated north, south, east and west. Tartar devastation and invasions followed occupying a long period of its history. Mahmud of Ghazni entered the valley in the eleventh century; the Dardistan Chiefs and Tibetan Kings made incursions and forcibly married its Hindu princesses; Turkistan also sent down its hordes. The old Hindu Raj found its final catastrophe in the death of the queen of the last Sovereign, who, after upbraiding the Muhammadan usurper, stabbed herself. Muhammadanism was introduced into Kashmir in the fourteenth century A.D. during the reign of Shamsuddin, but it was not till 1586

that the country was conquered by Akbar and became an integral part of the Mogul Empire. From 1752 to 1819 it remained under Afghan sway, when it was conquered by the Sikhs and from that time until the Sikh War in 1845 was ruled by a Governor appointed by the Maharaja of the Punjab.

Jammu has from time immemorial been the capital of a Dogra Rajput dynasty, and by the end of the eighteenth century had acquired some importance under a Chief named Rana Ranjit Dev. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Ranjit Singh's service was joined by three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit Dev, namely, Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh. All the three were destined to play important parts at the Lahore Court and Gulab Singh in 1820 brought himself into prominence by capturing the Chief of Rajaori. The principality of Jammu had by then been annexed by the Sikhs and Ranjit Singh conferred it upon Gulab Singh with the title of Raja. Dhyan Singh became Raja of Punch and Suchet Singh the Chief of Ramnagar, and within 15 years the three brothers had subdued all the neighbouring hill principalities.

In 1843 the two younger brothers were killed and all their estates, except Punch, fell to the survivor, so that in the year 1844 Gulab Singh had acquired authority over nearly all the country included in the present Province of Jammu.

After the battle of Sobraon, which was followed by the

British occupation of Lahore and the submission of the Sikhs, Gulab Singh had been deputed to treat for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Lahore on the 9th March 1846. A separate treaty with Gulab Singh was concluded at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846, placing him in possession of the Kashmir and Jammu principalities in return for a payment of 75 lakhs. Maharaja Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the Province of Kashmir, as Shaikh Imam-ud-din, the Governor appointed by the Lahore Darbar, made for a time a successful resistance, and it was not till the end of 1846 that he was established in Kashmir with the aid of the forces both of the British and the Lahore Darbar.

In 1857, when Sir John Lawrence was sending every available man in the Punjab by double marches to Delhi, the Jammu and Kashmir Darbar placed a contingent* of their troops 2,500 strong at the disposal of the British Government and Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lawrence assumed political charge of these troops at Jalandhar on the 21st of August.

By means of forced marches of about 20 miles a day, the contingent joined the force before Delhi on the 8th of September.

A detachment of 500 infantry and two guns was located at Lursauli to keep open communications between Karnal

* Appendix I, page 137.

and the camp before Delhi, a duty which was creditably carried out.

The remainder, on three separate occasions, provided the working parties in the trenches and took part in the assault on the 14th of September. On the morning of that day Captain Dwyer, with 4 guns and 400 infantry, was detailed to occupy certain Idgahs in the vicinity of Kishanganj in order to cover the outer flank of the 4th column which was destined for the attack of that suburb.

For some unknown reason the enemy imagined that the object of the day's operations was the capture of this point and to repel the attack had massed troops in and about it. Their overwhelming numbers completely crushed Captain Dwyer's small force, driving it back and capturing the four guns.

In the meantime the 4th column led by Major Reid, of the 2nd Gurkhas, and composed of detachments of European regiments, Gurkhas, Guides and Jammu men, advanced to the attack of Kishanganj. When approaching the position, in column of sections, a murderous fire of grape and musketry was opened upon the head of the column which it swept away, completely checking its further advance. The Jammu men behaved with great gallantry and held their ground, not retiring until all the regulars had left; but they could not push their advance in the face of so heavy a fire and such strong position. Moreover, owing to the failure of

Captain Dwyer's force, the right flank of the 4th column was exposed and the enemy were working round it in large numbers. Nothing was left but retirement. So the column rallied on the batteries round and below Hindu Rao's house, checking any further outflanking attempts of the enemy.

The Jammu men were engaged again on the 15th, when they entirely repulsed an attack on camp by a large body of the rebel forces.

On the day of the assault 1,300 men of the contingent were engaged and of these 115 were killed or wounded. Major-General Sir A. Wilson publicly acknowledged the services of the officers and men and the work of the column which, though it failed in its direct intention, drew off large numbers of the enemy to that portion of the city and lightened the pressure on the other assaulting columns.

After the fall of Delhi, a regiment assisted in the protection of the Kabul gate and Mori Bastion, another regiment and two guns were detached to occupy and assist in the settlement and disarming of the Rohtak District.

The main body marched some 80 or 90 miles in three days, joined the force under Brigadier Showers, and with it advanced on Jhajjar. The presence of the Jammu troops in these places enabled them to be retaken from the mutineers. Had the Jodhpur legion only arrived in time to form a rallying point, had the Fort of Jhajjar and, above all, had the stronghold at Kanaud with the Jhajjar Nawab's treasure

fallen into the hands of the insurgent bands filling the country, the struggle around Delhi would perhaps have been prolonged over a considerable period to our great disadvantage.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence reported that the spirit displayed by all ranks was excellent and their good feeling towards the British Government most conspicuous throughout the campaign.

The contingent returned to Jammu in April, having created a great impression of the value of the hill Rajput as a soldier.

In the Hazara and Agror* expeditions of 1849 and 1868 the Kashmir Darbar co-operated with the British Government and provided on each occasion a contingent of four regiments and one gun.

In January 1888 the Maharaja of Kashmir offered to give the Government of India a sum of ten lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the defence of the North-West Frontier and at the same time placed at their disposal all the troops and materials of war which the State possessed, with the exception of those on his own frontier. In August, after some references had passed between the Maharaja and the Government of India, he expressed a desire to keep 2,500 of his troops at Jammu in readiness for active service in the cause of the empire and suggested that these troops

* Appendix I, page 138.

should relieve the troops on the Gilgit border. This proposal was accepted in general terms, the details being left to be worked out thereafter.

In October 1888 a contingent of the following composition was furnished by the Kashmir Darbar to co-operate with the Hazara Field Force in operations against certain Black Mountain tribes:—

Two 3-pr. brass guns and 96 men, one company Sappers and Miners 160 men, Raghbir Regiment 513 men, Brij Raj Regiment 504 men, cavalry 27 men, and various details 59, making a total of 1,314 under the command of Major-General Indar Singh.

The infantry were armed with Enfield rifles of 1862, the Sappers with Kashmir-made carbines. The cavalry had no firearms.

The contingent was located in the Chhattar plain and from its position prevented many Allaiwals and Swatis from joining the opposition against us, on the Black Mountain. Captain Pollard, who was on special service with the contingent, reported that, during the whole period, the conduct of the contingent was most exemplary, no crime either of a civil or military nature having occurred. The men exhibited a patient and cheerful disposition under discomfort, even when bivouacking in the open in rainy weather and the officers set an excellent example to the men. This report was confirmed by Major-General S. Macqueen,

C.B., Commanding the Hazara Field Force, who also expressed himself well satisfied with the work and conduct of the contingent.

In the early part of 1889 the Kashmir Contingent was organized as follows:—Two mountain batteries of 100 rank and file each, exclusive of drivers; one regiment of cavalry, 343, and three regiments of infantry, 634 each.

The first infantry regiment was composed of Dogras; the second of Gurkhas and small hillmen, armed with short rifles and called the Rifle Corps; the third chiefly of Muhammadans and called the Pioneers.

In 1890 it was arranged that the Kashmir troops trained for Imperial needs and the defence of the Gilgit frontier should consist of two mountain batteries and six infantry regiments, and that they should be stationed, one battery and three regiments at Jammu for Imperial needs and one battery and three regiments at Gilgit for frontier defence, and should relieve each other every second year. In addition to these was the cavalry, who remained always at Jammu for Imperial needs.

In 1896 the disbandment of the 3rd and 6th regiments of infantry was commenced and the strength of the four remaining regiments increased from 625 to 704. At the same time the cavalry was reduced from two squadrons to one.

The two mountain batteries are the residuum of about 18

batteries of the old Kashmir Army which were abolished in 1890. They are 4-gun batteries, the men being Jammu Dogras, and have taken part in the Hunza-Nagar campaign, 1891, and joined the forces marching to Chitral in 1892 and the relief of Chilas in 1893.

When the Hunza-Nagar Field Force advanced on the 1st December 1891, 257 men of the Raghu Partab Regiment or 1st Kashmir Infantry and 404 of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles formed part of it. These assisted at the capture of Nilt Fort,* and some of the men, especially one Nagdu, of the Raghu Partab Regiment, distinguished themselves by volunteering for and carrying out the dangerous service of, exploring precipices by night to find a road. Much of the credit for the victory of December 20th is due to Nagdu's perseverance and heroism.

Knight, in his book called "Where three Empires meet," says: "The 5th Gurkhas had gallantly borne the brunt of the first day's fight. It had now been the turn of the men of the Kashmir body-guard to prove of what stuff they were made and they certainly acquitted themselves admirably in this assault, which was calculated to try the nerve of the staunchest soldiers that ever fought. It was grand to see the way they followed the two British Lieutenants on this desperate venture. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops distinguished themselves † on this the first

* Appendix I, page 138. | † Appendix I, pages 149—150.

campaign in which they have been employed and have shown they can be fully relied upon for the defence of our frontier."

In November 1893, while on boundary settlement duty near Gor, Surgeon-Major G. Robertson's escort of 50 of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles (the Bodyguard Regiment) was attacked by Chilasis and other Indus valley tribes. The result of this was the occupation of Chilas. During the operations leading thereto a certain amount of desultory fighting took place in which detachments of the 2nd and 4th Kashmir Rifles took part, and in which their casualties amounted to 10 men wounded. On 5th March 1893 the post of Chilas, garrisoned by some 270 men of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles, was attacked and severe fighting ensued for 24 hours. In a counter-attack on the village in which 140 of the garrison of the post took part the great majority of the casualties took place and testify to the severity of the fighting: these amounted to:—1 British officer, 3 Native officers, and 20 rank and file killed, while 1 British officer, 1 Native officer, and 27 rank and file were wounded.

In his report Lieutenant Moberly says: "I have only the highest praise for the sepoys of the Bodyguard Regiment in garrison here, who shewed the greatest courage and have behaved splendidly throughout." This opinion was concurred in by Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India in forwarding this report: *vide* G. G. O. No. 466, dated 19th May 1893.

Subsequently Jemadar Gan Singh and 6 sepoys of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles were admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit for their gallantry on this occasion.

On the 1st of January 1895 the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in the Gilgit Agency were located as follows :—

Astor, Bunji, Chilas.—5th Kashmir Light Infantry, 594.

Gilgit.—4th Kashmir Rifles, 287 ; 6th Kashmir Light Infantry, 344.

Gilgit and Hunza.—No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery, four guns ; 6th Kashmir Light Infantry, 261.

Gakuch and Roshan.—4th Kashmir Rifles, 33.

Gupis.—4th Kashmir Rifles, 286.

During February the escort of the British Agent at Chitral had been reinforced from Mastuj and now amounted to about 420 men, 320 of these being of the 4th Kashmir Rifles under the command of Captain C. P. Campbell, Central India Horse. On the afternoon of the 3rd of March, in consequence of the reported arrival of Sher Afzal and his armed following in the Chitral plain, Captain Campbell with 200 men moved out from the fort in that direction and soon became engaged. The enemy held a village about 2 miles from the fort and an attempt was made to capture it. In the assault Captain Campbell was severely wounded and General Baj Singh shot dead, whilst Major Bhikam Singh

was mortally wounded. These losses, the great strength of the position and the numbers of the enemy, together with the fast approaching darkness, necessitated a retirement on the fort, which was covered with the greatest steadiness by 50 men of the 14th Sikhs under Lieutenant H. K. Harley. The enemy followed up very closely and the small party, with a diminished supply of ammunition, was fired into from all sides and every wall and hamlet. Thanks to the staunchness of the Sikhs and the coolness and ability of Captain Townshend, the fort was reached just before 8 o'clock.

Subadar Badri Narsingh and 12 non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles were afterwards admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit in recognition of their bravery and devotion in bringing Captain Baird (mortally wounded) to the fort. The casualties of the 4th Kashmir Rifles were 2 officers, 1 Hospital Assistant, and 21 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 28 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

The siege of Chitral Fort lasted 46 days and during this time 26 men were killed and 44 wounded. The sepoys suffered greatly from want of food, the rations being half ones of flour only, with a very occasional tot of rum. The British Agent, in a farewell order to his escort, placed on record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which all ranks fought and worked and cheerfully endured terrible hardships. Their bravery and fortitude were, he said, beyond

all praise, while their discipline remained unimpaired. The soldiers of the Queen-Empress and those of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir fought side by side with splendid devotion and admirable comradeship, and he declared he would ever remember with gratitude and heart-felt emotion their heroic valour and resolution. He made it his duty and his very great pleasure to bring their unique services to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Captain Baird, the brave General Baj Singh, and Major Bhikam Singh by their noble behaviour and heroic death at the beginning of hostilities set an example which all ranks emulated.

In the fighting which took place at Reshun on the 7th of March and subsequent days, the behaviour of the detachment of the 4th Kashmir Rifles was evidence of the efficient state of discipline the regiment was in, *vide* despatch * from Lieutenant S. M. Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The detachments of the 4th Kashmir Rifles and 6th Kashmir Light Infantry at Mastuj also rendered excellent service during the fighting at that place, *vide* *Gazette of India* †

In 1895 No. 1 battery did splendid work with Colonel Kelly's force, which relieved Chitral.‡ The guns were dragged over the Shandur Pass, 12,320 feet in height, in deep and melting snow, and produced a great moral effect at the

* Appendix I, page 141. | † Appendix I, page 142.

‡ Appendix I, page 140.

relief of Mastuj; and in two actions, the enemy, who were posted in natural positions of great strength, were defeated. At Nisagol the guns were in action at 500 yards and subsequently at 150 yards. In these actions the casualties were 3 killed, 9 wounded. The force marched 350 miles in 35 days over exceedingly difficult country and in the face of an enemy largely outnumbering it.

The battery was mobilized on the 4th of September 1897 to form part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force and arrived at Kushalgarh on the 9th. It was employed on the line of communication until the middle of April, when it returned to Jammu, having earned a good name for its spirit and excellent discipline.

In April 1902 the Darbar increased the establishment of the batteries as requisite for the 2·5 screw guns and added a depôt for the supply of trained recruits and ordnance and baggage mules. In September of the same year the new guns were handed over to No. 1 battery.

The Kashmir troops form an exceedingly valuable asset to the forces of the empire and day by day they are steadily improving. Raja Amar Singh, the brother of His Highness the Maharaja and Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, watches over their welfare, giving much time and labour to making them as efficient as possible for their important duty of keeping watch and ward over the Kashmir Section of the Indian Frontier.

MALER KOTLA.

The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territory on all sides except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana District. The area of it is 167 square miles, the population 77,506, and the revenue Rs. 2,67,559.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Darabhan in Khorasan in 1467 and occupied as officials of the Delhi Emperors positions of trust in the Sarhind Province. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of sixty-eight villages near Ludhiana, where he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi. The title of Nawab was conferred, in 1657, upon Bazid Khan, five generations after Sadr-ud-din, by Shah Alamgir, in whose reign the existing town of Maler Kotla was founded. The family acquired independence in the eighteenth century.

In the year 1804, when General Lake pursued Holkar to the Punjab, Nawab Ata Ullah Khan joined the British with all his troops and rendered such assistance as he could, with supplies, etc.

Four years later the same Nawab appealed to Sir Charles Metcalfe for British protection, but the envoy at Ranjit Singh's Court found it impossible to interfere.

In 1809, after the final settlement of the terms of the Lahore treaty, the cis-Sutlej country was surrendered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the wish of the Maler Kotla

Nawab was carried out. He was reinstated by General Ochterlony and agreed to co-operate with the British forces when called upon.

The second occasion on which the Maler Kotla State afforded assistance to the British Government, was by helping Sir David Ochterlony with supplies and carriage during his campaign of 1815 against the Gurkhas, in the Simla hills.

Some years later, the brother of the Chief, Faiz Ali Khan, served at the siege of Bharatpur in command of a small body of irregulars locally raised and in the 1st Sikh War we find Rahmat Ali, the Chief, furnishing a contingent of 700 infantry commanded by his son Dilawar Ali Khan, the father of the present Nawab. These services were rewarded with a gift of three villages which are now a portion of the Maler Kotla State.

The contingent for Imperial Service originally accepted from the State by the Government of India was 50 cavalry and 150 infantry, but in the autumn of 1893 it was changed to a double company, 150 strong of Sappers (Muhammadans), which first saw active service in the Tirah Campaign of 1897.

Orders for mobilization reached Maler Kotla on the 4th of September 1897 and by the 21st the corps was at Shinawri. It took its fair share of road-making, putting villages into a state of defence, etc., etc., and was frequently under

fire when the men behaved with commendable steadiness. After the march from Bagh to Bara it remained at Jamrud for a month, returning to Maler Kotla by rail. Throughout the campaign discipline was admirable and the men bore their many privations without a murmur, doing their arduous work with the utmost cheerfulness.*

The offer made by the State, of the services of its Sappers for use in China in 1900, was gladly accepted by the Imperial Government and the corps marched from Kotla on the 6th of September 1900, 228 strong, and entrained at Ludhiana on the 7th. On the 11th the Company embarked, in three hours, on board S.S. *Vadala* at the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta, and on the 26th arrived at Hong Kong, where it disembarked, only, however, to move a little later to its permanent winter quarters at Shanhaikuan, where it arrived on the 14th October. From this time to the 18th July, when the Company embarked for India, the men were hard at work. The chief duty on which they were employed was the construction of a pier and wharf, and when at work at these they were frequently up to their waists in ice-cold water. On one occasion, when stores had to be landed, the half-a-dozen men rafting were in great danger from the seas washing right over them; but they carried out this and all other work they were employed in, from October till July, without flagging.

* Appendix I, page 143.

There were no courts-martial and the general order and discipline was excellent, the men showing great *esprit de corps.*

Major-General Reid reported "that the Company was not, and could not be expected to be, equal to a regular one, but that it was surprisingly efficient and did its work willingly and well."

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee added: "A satisfactory report. The services of the Company have been most useful and their efficiency reflects credit on all concerned."

The efficiency and good spirit of the Maler Kotla Sappers owe much to the fostering care of Sir Amiruddin Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Loharu. He has acted for some years as Superintendent of Maler Kotla and has devoted much time and attention to promoting the well-being of the corps.

MYSORE.

The Mysore State, inclusive of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, has an area of 27,936½ square miles, with a population of 5,448,923 and exclusive of the assigned tract, a gross revenue of about Rs. 1,87,76,000. It lies between 11° 40′ and 15° N. Lat., and between 74° 40′ and 78° 30′ E. Long., surrounded on all sides by British territory, and is an undulating tableland much broken by rocky hills and scored by deep ravines, situated in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghâts converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills.

The present dynasty of Mysore dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, when two brothers, Vijaya Raj and Krishna Raj, came to Mysore and established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory. The ninth Chief in succession took the Fortress of Seringapatam from the Vijaynagar dynasty and speedily enlarged his possessions, which comprised by the year 1704 an area of 15,000 square miles and a revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees. The direct descent failed in 1731 and thenceforth the real power remained in the hands of the hereditary General of the forces by whom the Rajas of Mysore were selected.

The first intercourse between the British Government and Mysore was during the struggle for the supremacy of

the Carnatic, at which time Mysore was still under Hindu rulers. In this war Haidar Ali, who was destined to supplant the native dynasty by Muhammadan rule, commanded a force which the Maharaja of Mysore had sent to take part in the operations at Trichinopoli. By intrigue and force Haidar Ali soon raised himself to the chief power in Mysore and deposed the Hindu ruler. In 1763, the Bombay Government concluded a commercial treaty with him and in 1766, after his conquest of Malabar, Haidar Ali confirmed all the grants and privileges acquired by that Government in Malabar.

The rapid extension of the conquests of Haidar Ali over the neighbouring districts made his power dangerous to the peace of the Company's possessions in the Carnatic. Therefore, in the treaty concluded with the Nizam in 1766, the English agreed to assist him with a force against Haidar. Scarcely was the treaty concluded when the Nizam deserted the alliance and joined Haidar Ali in invading the Carnatic. Their united forces were defeated and the Nizam was detached from the alliance with Haidar by the treaty of 1768.

A year later, Haidar Ali evinced a disposition for peace; but when his overtures were not accepted, by a rapid movement of his cavalry, he appeared within five miles of Madras and the English, fearing the plunder of the town, concluded a treaty on the footing of mutual restitution of conquests

and a defensive alliance. Under this treaty, Haidar Ali claimed assistance against the Marathas with whom he was at war, but his request was refused on the ground that he had withheld the "chauth" which was due. After being reduced to great difficulties by the Marathas, he was glad to make peace on very disadvantageous terms. During the distraction at the Poona Court Haidar Ali recovered most of the territories which had been wrested from him by the Marathas, but he never forgave the English for refusing him assistance in his difficulties. During the War of 1778 between England and France, a place called Mahé, situated in the territory of a chief tributary to Haidar, was taken, notwithstanding Haidar Ali's threat to retaliate by an invasion of the Carnatic. In 1780, when the British Government were pressed for men and money and generally ill-prepared to meet him, Haidar Ali, with a large force, burst into the Carnatic. Notwithstanding many brilliant successes in the campaign which ensued, the British army was so crippled by a defective Commissariat that it could effect nothing decisive. It was at this juncture that the British Resident at Tanjore entered into secret negotiations for the restoration of the Hindu dynasty in Mysore with one Trimal Rao, an agent of the Rani of Mysore The principal conditions were the restoration of the Hindu family to power, the payment by the Rani of stipulated contributions for the assistance of British troops, the future

protection of the country by a British force and the payment to the British Government of the tribute due from Mysore to the Moguls and of the Maratha chauth. Shortly after the conclusion of this agreement, Haidar Ali died, but the war was prosecuted with unabated energy by his son, Tipu Sultan. The treaty led to no practical results and it is possible that the Rani knew nothing of it, or of the conspiracy to overthrow Tipu's Government.

Tipu Sultan received vigorous support in the war from the French, between whom and Haidar Ali there had always been a close friendship. But the declaration of peace between England and France and the consequent withdrawal of the French troops left him too weak to alone prosecute hostilities and in March 1784 a peace was concluded at Mangalore.

Tipu's attack, in 1789, on the lines of Travancore, was considered by the British Government as a declaration of war and a violation of the treaty of 1784. The war which followed was closed in February 1792, when Tipu threw himself on the mercy of his conquerors and gave his two sons as hostages. By a treaty which was definitely concluded on the 18th March 1792 at Seringapatam, Tipu was stripped of half his territories and compelled to pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees and was also bound over not to molest those who had assisted the British forces in the war. The territories taken from Tipu were divided equally

between the British Government, the Nizam and the Peshwa in pursuance of the triple alliance which had been formed in 1790 to reduce his power.

Tipu, who had been intriguing with the French, sent in 1789 ambassadors to the Isle of France to raise volunteers for the purpose, publicly avowed and proclaimed, of expelling the British from India. The remonstrances of Lord Wellesley were ineffectual to induce Tipu to come to friendly arrangements and in 1799 it became necessary for the armies of the British Government and the Nizam to march against him. The war was terminated on the 4th of May by the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tipu, who fell defending the fort.

In disposing of the conquered territories it was considered that the partition of them between the British Government and the Nizam would afford just ground of jealousy to the Marathas and aggrandize the power of the Nizam beyond due limits. It was therefore resolved to create a separate Government in Mysore and to bestow a portion of the territories on the Marathas, although they had taken no part in the war, on condition that the grant should form the basis of a new treaty with them. The family of Tipu was set aside and the descendants removed to Vellore and thence, after the Mutiny at that place, in which they were believed to be implicated, to Calcutta.

In 1831 it became necessary for the British Government

to interfere in Mysore affairs owing to the misgovernment of the Maharaja, who had brought the greater part of his subjects into rebellion, dissipated the two crores collected in the treasury by the able administration of the Dewan Purnaiya and also involved himself deeply in debt. So gross was the mismanagement and maladministration that it was deemed necessary for the British Government, under the provisions of the treaty of 1799, to assume the direct management of the State and the affairs remained under this guidance until the 25th of March 1881, when the rendition of Mysore to native rule was effected by the installation of the young Chief as Maharaja of Mysore.

The Silladar Horse of Mysore were raised from the ruins of the army of Tipu Sultan after his death in 1799. One of the Dewan's first acts on assuming his office was to represent to the Commissioners then governing the affairs of Mysore, the desirability of maintaining some portion of the cavalry of Mysore for the protection of certain districts.

At the same time the Commissioners urged upon Government the entertainment of 2,000 Silladars to serve with the British troops then proceeding against the rebel Dhondya Pant. This number was subsequently augmented; but at the close of 1802, the total number was 1,500 only, nearly all of whom were on service with Major-General Wellesley in the Maratha Country, the numbers having materially diminished during the war.

In 1805 the negotiations were commenced which terminated in the rectification of the additional articles for modifying and defining the treaty of 1799, which relieved the Raja from the pecuniary stipulation contained therein and provided for the permanent maintenance of 4,000 horse, of which 500 were to be Bargirs and Regular Cavalry. From 1806 the Mysore Horse, with rare exceptions, were not called upon to perform duties beyond the frontier, till 1814, when war broke out with Holkar.

This freedom from warfare, coupled with the system of localized detachments, had the effect of permanently establishing the men and their families in the country. The "Takris," as they were called, were commanded by officers who had themselves served in the Maratha War and in many instances had held high rank under Tipu Sultan. At this time there were seven Takridars, and lineal descendants of five of these are now serving in the Silladars. Throughout the wars of the first part of the century European officers had been associated with the Silladars when serving with the British troops, and during that period of comparative peace which succeeded the war with the Marathas, it had been under contemplation to add to their efficiency by a permanent arrangement of this sort. Though the scheme was not finally approved of, it appears to have had the effect of establishing the regimental system, and the Commanding Officer was called by the title of Regimentdar.

In 1816 there were no less than thirteen Regimentdars commanding parties on Field Service in the Deccan, and Hindustan, under Generals Doveton and Hyslop, numbering in all 4,000 men. There was also a body known as the Closepet Horse organized on the pattern of the Company's Cavalry and in the early part of the century it is spoken of as being a remarkably fine body of men and excellently mounted.

The Silladars were sent to the Frontier during the Pindari raids of 1814-1815 and on two separate occasions, through the liberality of the Raja, 300 of their horses were transferred to the Company's Cavalry and Dragoons, at a time when horses were urgently required in the Company's army. The services rendered by the Silladars in the early wars under General Wellesley are repeatedly testified to by that distinguished authority. They are extolled for their bravery, their willingness and orderly behaviour, and also for refraining from plunder.

In 1809, during the disaffection of the Company's troops in Mysore, the Silladars were employed in preventing the detachments effecting a junction, and in an action that occurred the Silladars lost 125 men and 150 horses. In the war of 1814 with Holkar 4,000 Silladars were employed, and in 1824, 2,000 were used to quell an insurrection at Kittur.

In the Mutiny of 1857 three regiments were employed

in the ceded districts and Hyderabad country, three European officers being attached to them.

The offer of the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar of troops for Imperial Service having been finally accepted, in 1899, by the Government of India, the Mysore Government issued an order for the formation of an Imperial Service Regiment 600 strong, by selection from the existing Silladar force. At first each of the two existing regiments was divided into a service and non-service wing. Subsequently the two service wings were combined into one Imperial Service Regiment and it was decided that it should be stationed at Bangalore, thoroughly equipped in every way and kept in a state of efficiency so as to be ready for active service at a moment's notice. The present regiment is wonderfully efficient and splendidly mounted. Its very satisfactory condition generally is due to the keen interest taken in it by Colonel Desraj Urs, the Commandant of all the troops in the State.

In 1901 the organization of a pony cart transport train was commenced and when inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy in August 1902, it had reached a strength of 48 carts and 228 ponies.

NABHA.

Nabha is one of the cis-Sutlej States and contiguous to those of Patiala and Maler Kotla; its area is 928 square miles, the population, according to the last census, was 297,949, whilst the revenue is recorded as Rs. 12,50,000, though in good years the actuals would most probably amount to a lakh and-a-half more.

The Chiefs of Nabha claim precedence over the other Phulkian Houses, on account of their descent from the senior branch of the family, they being descendants of the eldest son of Phul. The founder of the Nabha State in 1755 was one Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson Gurditta; four years later he obtained possession of Bhadson and in 1763, having joined Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and the other Sikh Chiefs in the attack on Sarhind, when Zin Khan, the Muhammadan Governor, was slain, he obtained Amloh as his share of the spoil. Amongst the jewels captured was a fine ruby engraved with the names of Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. His Highness the Maharaja Sir Hira Singh presented this stone to His Majesty on the occasion of his Coronation. Hamir Singh was the first Chief of Nabha who established a mint and this fact may be accepted as a sign of his complete independence. From 1763 to 1873, the year of his death, he added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather.

His successor Jaswant Singh sided with the British and sent a cavalry detachment of 200 sowars to assist them, when Holkar, the Maratha Chief, was being driven northwards to Lahore, and in return was assured by Lord Lake that, so long as his disposition towards us remained unchanged, his possessions would not be curtailed, nor would any demand be made on him for tribute. He was formally taken under the protection of the British in May 1809 with the other cis-Sutlej Chiefs. In the Gurkha Campaign of 1815, and again in the Bikaner affair of 1818, the Raja afforded great help with supplies, transport and small contingents of horse and foot. In 1838, at the commencement of the Kabul Campaign, the Raja of Nabha, Jaswant Sing, offered his services and, although no opportunity occurred to the Government of availing itself of these, the thanks of the Governor-General were conveyed to the Raja for the friendly spirit prompting the offer and for his loan of six lakhs of rupees. A Contingent of 400 Sowars, 400 infantry and 25 Zamburaks took part with the British Forces in the Sutlej Campaign, under the command of Bakhshi Nur Khan. It was engaged in the battle of Mudki and afterwards on the line of communications under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Firozpur, who reported that the Nabha Force did its duty with zeal and devotion.

Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the outbreak of the mutiny of the Oudh

army, and at this critical time he acted with the utmost loyalty and intelligence and his services were as distinguished as those of the other Phulkian Chiefs.

At the commencement of the Mutiny the Raja was directed to hold himself in readiness for service and on the 17th of May was placed in charge of the important station of Ludhiana which he occupied with 350 horse, 450 foot and 2 guns, remaining there for six months. When the Nasiri Battalion, which had been detailed to escort a siege train from Phillour to Delhi, refused to march, an escort of 300 men of the Nabha contingent took its place and discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. When the Jalandhar mutineers reached Phillour, the Deputy Commissioner took a detachment of 150 Nabha troops and, destroying the bridge, opposed the passage of the enemy. The troops behaved well, a great number of the mutineers were slain and a few Nabha men killed and wounded.

Raja Bharpur Singh was anxious himself to march to Delhi at the head of his troops, as the Raja of Jind had done, but this was not allowed. He was very young and such service was more onerous than could be fairly asked from him. A detachment of his force, about 300 in number, did good service at Delhi throughout the siege. In addition, the Raja enlisted many hundred new troops; furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers marching through the State and performed every service required of him

with the utmost loyalty and goodwill. At a time when money was urgently wanted he advanced to Government a loan of 2½ lakhs of rupees.

Bharpur Singh was rewarded with a grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over a lakh of rupees, in the confiscated Jhajjar territory, and was subsequently allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaud subdivision of Jhajjar in liquidation of a loan made by him to Government.

The present Chief, Raja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is 59 years of age and succeeded to the *gaddi* when Bhagwan Singh died, without issue, in 1871. He is a member of the Badrukhan family and is second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the empire, also proving himself an energetic and able ruler.

In January 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, the Darbar at once despatched a force of 150 cavalry, 200 infantry and 2 guns, under Bakhshi Syad Wazir Ali, to quell the disturbance. The services of the little force were acknowledged by the Deputy Commissioner in the following terms:—

"The Rajas of Nabha * * * * responded with alacrity to my requisition for troops. In less than an hour after receipt of my murasila they despatched artillery, cavalry and infantry to Kotla."

The Foreign Secretary also wrote saying, "The loyal, prompt and efficient assistance given by the troops and officers of * * * * the Nabha State no doubt contributed materially to the suppression of the disturbances and to prevent their spread. I am to express His Excellency's entire satisfaction with their conduct."

Raja Hira Singh joined with other Chiefs of the Punjab in providing troops for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-1880. The Nabha force consisted of 2 guns, 200 cavalry, and 500 infantry, under the command of Sardar Badruddin Khan, and did excellent service in the Kurram valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of the good services of the contingent, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I., and Sardar Bishan Singh, his Financial Minister, a C.I.E.

The officers and men of the contingent were treated with exceptional generosity by the Maharaja, who also presented Rs. 50,000 for pensions to the relations of men killed and gratuities to those wounded. The Darbar has offered the services of its troops on the following occasions:—Malta Expedition, May 1878; Egyptian War, 1882; Manipur, 1891; Waziristan, 1894; Chitral Relief Force, 1895, and South African War. On each occasion the Government of India expressed its thanks for, and great appreciation of, the loyal offer but did not consider it was possible to accept the proffered assistance.

In 1887, when the attention of the Indian Chiefs was drawn towards the urgent necessity of safeguarding the North-West Frontier of India, the Nabha Chief offered to the Government of India four lakhs in money and the services of the State troops. In 1889 the offers of assistance in troops took form in the organization of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry, chiefly Sikhs, as Imperial Service Troops for North-West Frontier defence. It was not found possible to utilize the services of any of these troops until 1897 when the disturbances in the Swat Valley and Mohmand countries enabled Government to employ the infantry. The regiment effected a very speedy mobilization for, warned on the 3rd September, it was at Peshawar on the 8th and ready to march with the Mohmand Field Force, to which it was attached. Troops were, however, urgently wanted for garrison and district work, so it was not until the 20th of the month that the regiment marched for the border. From that time, until the force was broken up, the corps did exceedingly trying marches in the great heat and all officers who came in contact with it reported the cheerfulness and good spirit of the men.

On its return from the Mohmand country, the regiment was allowed three days to refit before marching for Kohat, where it arrived on the 10th October to join the Tirah Expeditionary Force. The regiment was located at Karappa until the 6th December, when it moved to Masthura and

marched over the Sapri Pass to Jamrud. On the way it took part in the fighting in the Waran Valley, when the men elicited the praise of General W. P. Symons, C.B., by their steadiness under fire and ability to move over bad ground.

The corps remained at Jamrud until the 13th of January, when it marched *viâ* Peshawar to join the Buner Field Force at Hoti Murdan. Its services were not utilized as the enemy had submitted unconditionally. So it returned to Nowshera to entrain and arrived at Nabha after an absence of six months.*

When the development of Boer tactics necessitated the mounting of the infantry in Africa, horses were in great demand, and the Nabha Darbar added 50 of its troop-horses, completely equipped, to the number sent.

In 1900 the Darbar offered the services of its Imperial Service Troops and two lakhs when the Expeditionary Force to China was mobilizing; but, whilst recognizing the spirit and generosity of the offer, Government considered its interests would be best served if these troops remained in India available for employment on the Frontier.

His Highness the Raja watches over his regiment with the care of a father and to this spirit its efficiency is due.

On the 1st of January 1903 on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi Sir Hira Singh was created a G.C.I.E., and appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs.

* Appendix I, pages 145—148.

NAVANAGAR.

THE State lies in the Guzarat province of the Bombay Presidency; has an area of 3,791 square miles, with a population of 336,779 and a revenue of 31 lakhs. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch; on the west by the Okha Rann and the Arabian Sea; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol and Gondal and the Hálár district; on the south by the Sorath and Barda divisions of the province.

The Jam is a Jareja Rajput of the same family as the Raos of Cutch and has a large Bhayad, of whom the most important and powerful are the Chiefs of Gondal, Rajkot and Dhrol. These Chiefs have for a long time dropped the name of Bhayad and consider themselves as heads of families with a Bhayad of their own. The family emigrated from Cutch to Kathiawar and founded Navanagar about the year 1442, driving before them the Jethwa family who formerly possessed the country but are now confined to the small State of Porbandar.

In 1808 an engagement was made with the Jam Jasaji by which he renounced piracy and all right to wrecks.

The turbulence of the Jam made it necessary in 1811 for the British Government to reduce him by force. He refused to settle heavy pecuniary claims which the Rao of Cutch had against him for military assistance rendered

in time of danger; he ejected from his State the Agent of the British Government, who was making enquiries regarding the prevalence of infanticide, and made preparation to assert his independence by inducing other Chiefs to combine against the paramount power. A force was therefore marched against him by Captain Carnac and after a little fighting in which the English artillery did much execution, the Jam was forced to sue for peace and on the 23rd of February 1812, after much evasion, he agreed to terms of submission.

In old days the military forces of the State were composed of Muhammadan mercenaries and little or no effort was made to train the State-born subjects. The Rajputs were, however, liable to be called upon to assist the Chief in defending the country from invasion. As more peaceful times came, these mercenaries subsided into revenue and police sowars and *sipahis*, and have now yielded place to a well-drilled and turned-out body of mounted and foot police under the charge of a British superintendent. Besides the police the State maintains an infantry regiment of 150 men, officered by Goanese and Pardesis; the men consist for the most part of Pardesi Brahmans.

In 1890 the Jam declared his desire to assist with troops in the defence of the empire, but it was not possible for a year to take any steps for the formation of a force. In 1891 an offer of 75 cavalry, to be followed by another 75,

was accepted by Government and a selection made from the existing mounted men in State service.

The Imperial Service Lancers are 100 strong, are, almost without exception, Jareja Rajputs of the State, and excellent material for light cavalry. Service in the ranks is eagerly sought after by a good class of men and there is no doubt that the formation of this corps has done much to revive a soldierly spirit in the State and to give congenial employment to many of the best of the State subjects.

PATIALA.

PATIALA belongs to the cis-Sutlej group of Punjab States and is divided into three portions, of which the largest is situated in the plain south of the Sutlej, the second is hill country stretching up to Simla, while the third is the isolated portion in the Narnaul and Kanaud districts lying 180 miles from the capital and contiguous with the Shekhawatti and Tarawatti districts of Jaipur and the States of Alwar and Loharu. It has an area of 5,492 square miles, a population of 1,596,692, according to the census of 1901, and the official estimate of the revenue is 60 lakhs.

The family has been established as a Ruling Power south of the Sutlej since 1752, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh. He was a Sidhu Jat Sikh, descended from the second son of Phul, the ancestor of the Jind and Nabha Chiefs and other Punjab Sardars. Sardar Ala Singh was a contemporary of Ahmad Shah Durani and suffered defeat, with other Chiefs of the Sikh coalition, at the King's hands at Barnala, where the Sikhs left 20,000 of their number on the field. Ahmad Shah did not push matters to extremities and in proof of his magnanimity presented Ala Singh with a dress of honour and conferred upon him the title of Raja, installing him as Chief in the group of villages around his home. When the King returned to Kabul, the Sikhs again gathered,

and attacking Sarhind slew the Governor and captured the place. Ala Singh was foremost in the fight and received as his reward the town of Sarhind and the villages in the neighbourhood. The boundaries of the State were considerably enlarged in the interval between the sack of Sarhind and the extension of British supremacy in 1809 over all the cis-Sutlej States.

On the 1st of November 1814, the Government of India were compelled to declare war against the Gurkhas owing to their encroachments, directed against British territory, independent and protected States; and Colonel Ochterlony shortly after marched into the hills by way of Rupar. He captured Nalagarh and Taragarh on the 5th and 8th of November and after a long and desperate defence took possession of Ramgarh on the 11th February 1815. On the 15th April Amar Singh, reduced to extremity, surrendered, but was allowed to retire with his whole garrison on condition of giving up all the forts between the Sutlej and the Jumna and completely evacuating the whole of that territory.

During this campaign the infantry of the Patiala Raja Karam Singh formed part of Colonel Ochterlony's force, and a portion of his cavalry was employed in guarding the plain country at the foot of the hills. In recognition of his services, the British Government awarded to Maharaja Karam Singh, at the close of the war, portions of the

Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat with a revenue of Rs. 35,000.

Disturbances in the Kaithal State, in the spring of 1843, gave the Patiala Darbar their second opportunity of showing loyalty to the Government and the Maharaja sent two guns and 1,000 horse to co-operate with the British troops. These troops surrounded Tek Singh, the leader of the insurgents, who was a Jat Sikh of the village of Kulárán now in Jind territory and after a skirmish took him prisoner. With Tek Singh were taken four elephants, two brass guns, one lakh and-a-half of rupees and a considerable quantity of other property, all of which were forwarded to Ambala.

When hostilities with the Lahore Government became certain at the close of 1845, Maharaja Karam Singh declared his loyalty and devotion to the British Government and his readiness to furnish all necessary supplies for the army and a contingent for active service. But he was at this time dangerously ill and anxiety completing what disease had already begun he died on the 23rd of December, the day after the battle of Firozshah and was succeeded by his son, Narindra Singh, then twenty-one years of age.

The new Chief was even better disposed towards the British Government than his father had been, but it would be idle to assert that in him, or in any Sikh Chief south of the Sutlej, there existed at this time an active spirit of

loyalty, such as in 1857 induced them all to strain every nerve and enlist every available man to fight for the maintenance of English supremacy and which led the Rajas of Jind and Kapurthala to head their troops and help Englishmen to capture Delhi and re-conquer Oudh.

In comparison with other Phulkian States, Patiala did good service and from the first supplies and carriage were freely given; but the conduct of the contingent proved that the State authorities had great difficulty in controlling troops whose sympathies could not but be with the Lahore army. The Patiala Contingent on this occasion consisted of 2,000 cavalry, the same number of infantry, 200 zamburakchis (camel sowars with small guns, mounted on the camel saddles), and six field guns. At the conclusion of the war, the Maharaja was rewarded for his services by the grant of a sanad and certain estates resumed from the Raja of Nabha.

When the 2nd Sikh War, which terminated on the 13th January 1849, broke out, the Maharaja Narindra Singh supplied the British with a loan of 30 lakhs of rupees and also proffered the services of his troops, but no necessity arose for their employment.

During the disturbances of 1857-58, no prince in India showed greater loyalty, or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharaja of Patiala. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs and any hesitation or disloyalty on his part would have been attended

with most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a most formidable leader against the Government. But following the honourable impulses of gratitude and loyalty, he unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources and influence at the absolute command of the English and during the darkest and most doubtful days of the Mutiny, he never for a moment wavered in his loyalty, but on the contrary, redoubled his exertions when less sincere friends thought it politic to relax theirs.

The news of the mutinies of the Bengal army at Delhi and Meerut and the very doubtful attitude of the Native troops at Ambala reached Patiala about 10 o'clock on the night of the 17th of May. The Maharaja spent the night in preparation for a move and at once despatched his elephants, camels and other carriage to Kalka for the transport of European troops to Ambala from the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai and Sabathu. Next morning he marched at the head of all his available troops to Lohsimli, a village close to Ambala city. From Lohsimli, after a consultation with Mr. (afterwards Sir Douglas) Forsyth, he moved to Thanesar, having left detachments of cavalry and infantry for the protection of Ambala city and cantonments, then the head-quarters of the eastern frontier of the Punjab.

"This straightforward and loyal conduct," wrote the Commissioner of the cis-Sutlej States, "was of infinite

importance to our cause at that time. People's minds were agitated by various rumours about the cartridges, about the adulteration of flour and other subtle designs to destroy their caste. When the Maharaja placed himself boldly and heartily on our side, these mischievous reports began to be discredited. The Maharaja was an orthodox Hindu, whose position and career alike commanded respect. His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done."*

Kour Dip Singh, the Maharaja's brother, held Thanesar, with 1,300 men and 4 guns, whilst Karnal and the station of Ambala were held by other troops, who also guarded the Grand Trunk Road from Karnal to Phillour.

The Maharaja constantly expressed his earnest wish to lead a contingent to Delhi; but, both by the Commander-in-Chief and the civil authorities, he was dissuaded from this, as his presence in the cis-Sutlej States was considered of the highest importance. He sent, however, 500 horse and foot, under the command of Sardar Partab Singh, and these troops did good service during the siege and the assault of Delhi and the assistance rendered by Patiala was warmly acknowledged by General Wilson in his despatch of the 22nd September 1857.

At the commencement of the disturbances, the Maharaja

* Appendix I, page 137.

received a letter from the King of Delhi, urging him to come over to his side and promising him rewards for so doing. This letter the Maharaja gave to the English authorities. Besides troops at Delhi, Karnal, Thanesar and Ambala, the Patiala Chief sent a detachment with General Van Cortlandt and materially aided in restoring order in Sirsa, Rohtak and Hissar. Another detachment was employed at Saharanpur and Jagadhri and was actively engaged with the mutineers. On the revolt of the 10th regiment of cavalry at Firozpur, his troops followed them up and in a skirmish which took place, some of his men were killed and wounded. The Maharaja, in his own territories, furnished supplies and carriage and kept the roads clear for all troops passing through from the Punjab to Delhi and all refugees from Sirsa, Rohtak and Hissar, who came into Patiala, were received with kindness and supplied with anything they required. He also gave a loan of 7 lakhs of rupees to Government and expressed his willingness to double this amount, but no more was required of him.

The Patiala contingent employed in the British cause during 1857, consisted of 8 guns, 2,156 horse, and 2,856 infantry, with 156 officers, the most distinguished of whom were Sardar Partab Singh and Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hassan, the late Prime Minister of the State, who commanded a detachment at Delhi and who, in recognition of his various services to the British Government,

received the titles of Khan Bahadur, Wazir-ud-daula, Mudabbir-ul-Mulk, and was made a C.I.E.; Kour Dip Singh at Thanesar; Sardars Hira Singh and Hazura Singh at Ambala; Sardars Karam and Kahan Singh at Hissar; Sardars Dal Singh and Fatteh Singh at Hansi; and Sardar Jiwan Singh at Firozpur.

Most of the services of the Maharaja in 1858 were rendered at Dholpur, a small Jat State, between Agra and Gwalior, the Chief of which, Rana Bhagwant Singh, was connected with Patiala by marriage ties. Early in September 1857 the combined insurgent forces of Indore and Gwalior entered the Dholpur State. Most of the Rana's troops and officials joined the rebels, who ravaged the district, defied the Chief's authority and even threatened his life until he consented to their demands. At length, taking with them the Rana's guns, they left Dholpur for Agra, where they were totally defeated by the garrison and the Delhi column under General Greathead on the 10th October. But Dholpur remained in a state of anarchy and the Chief was unable to restore order till, with the consent of the North-West and Punjab authorities, the Maharaja of Patiala sent to that place a force of 2,000 men and 2 guns, under the command of Diwan Nihal Chand and Diwan Jagdes Singh, two of his ablest officials. Although Dholpur was now tranquillized, the neighbouring States were in so disturbed a condition, that the Patiala troops

were directed to remain there. Gwalior, which had already been the scene of rebellion and bloodshed, was again attacked by the rebels and for a time held by them. The Maharaja Sindhia fled to Dholpur on the 2nd of June and was conducted by Diwan Nihal Chand with an escort of Patiala troops, 200 sowars and 2 guns, safely to Agra. As soon as a British force was available, it was despatched against the rebel army at Gwalior and within the month the Chief was restored to power.

The Patiala Force had by this time been increased at Dholpur by every available man. It guarded all the ferries on the Chambal river, collected supplies for the British army and a detachment of 500 troops served under General Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) in the action at Alipur on the 19th of June, when the rebels, who had been defeated before Gwalior, were again attacked and routed.

A month later, at the requisition of Sir R. Hamilton, a Patiala detachment of 600 infantry and 300 horse was moved from Dholpur to Gwalior, where it remained doing excellent service in reducing rebellious villages.

In February 1858, the Maharaja, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, sent a force of 600 foot and 200 horse, afterwards doubled in strength, to Jhajjar, where they were employed during the whole year, under the civil authorities, in maintaining order in the district. Two months later

the Chief Commissioner applied for a regiment fully equipped for service in the province of Oudh. Although all his regular troops were employed on active service, the Maharaja raised 820 infantry and 207 sowars and despatched them without delay to Oudh where their services were most useful.

After 1857 Maharaja Narindra Singh's splendid services were rewarded with the gift of the Narnaul division of the forfeited State of the Jhajjar Nawab, assessed at a revenue of 2 lakhs, on condition of political and military support in times of general danger or disturbance and he was permitted to acquire the Kanaud pargana, Jhajjar and the Taluqa of Khamaron in perpetual sovereignty in extinguishment of certain loan transactions with the British Government during the Mutiny.

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of 1,100 men of all arms under the command of Bakhshi Ganda Singh and Diwan Syad Imdad Ali for service beyond the frontier during the Kabul War of 1879. It was employed in keeping open the lines of communication between Thal and the Paiwar Kotal in the Kurram Valley and proved itself to be composed of excellent soldiers, who maintained exemplary discipline during the whole period of absence from their homes. Their services were recognized by the bestowal upon Sardar Dewa Singh, President of the Council of Regency, of the Knighthood of the Order of the Star

of India. Bakhshi Ganda Singh, commanding the troops, was honoured with the Companionship of the same Order.

Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of a war on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps, numbering 600 cavalry and 1,000 infantry fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. This proposal was accepted by the Supreme Government and acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Dufferin at a Darbar held at Patiala in November 1888.

The details, connected with and necessary for the carrying out of the scheme, having been discussed the organization of the regiments was at once commenced. Owing to the energy and devotion to his work of Bakhshi Ganda Singh, the cavalry were sufficiently advanced by the end of the year to admit of their taking part in the final manœuvres of the cavalry camp-of-exercise at Muridki.

In September 1891 His Highness the Maharaja Rajindra Singh approached the Government of India with a proposal to add 200 men to his infantry and to form it in two regiments, each 600 strong. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council acknowledged the fidelity of His

Highness to the British Crown and accepted the proposal with thanks. This reorganization having been carried out, His Highness, in order to complete the efficiency of his three regiments, decided to provide them with permanent transport and thus render them capable of moving at a moment's notice.

In April 1894 His Highness the Maharaja Rajindra Singh offered the services of his Imperial Service Troops to co-operate with those of the Government in the punishment of the Manipur insurgents. Government, however, declined the offer, at the same time acknowledging the good feeling which prompted it.

In May of the same year His Excellency Lord Elgin was desired to make to the Patiala State a formal acknowledgment, with the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, of the energetic measures adopted and the warm interest displayed by His Highness the Maharaja towards improving his Imperial Service Troops.

When the Chitral Relief Force was being mobilized, the State proffered the services of its troops; but once again the necessity of utilizing the Imperial Service Force was conceived insufficient and the offer declined.

In 1897, when the tribal risings commenced on the North-West Frontier, His Highness Rajindra Singh placed his own and his entire force's services at the disposal of the Government. It was, however, found possible to utilize only the 1st regiment of infantry, which received orders

to mobilize on the 3rd of September, and 544 of all ranks left Patiala for Peshawar three days after. The regiment joined the 2nd Brigade of the Mohmand Field Force under Major-General Elles, C.B., and remained with it until the return to Peshawar on the 7th October, when it was broken up.

His Highness the Maharaja, with a field troop of his Lancers, joined the staff of the General Officer Commanding and was present at the forcing of the Bedmanai Pass.

As more troops were wanted for the line of communication of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the regiment was moved to Kohat, where it arrived on the 13th October with a strength of 545 of all ranks and was employed on the line of communications until the following January.

It supplied the garrisons for the posts at Gumbat, Fort Garnett, Bahadur Khel, Banda, Lachi and Gunda Khel, besides providing escorts for convoys, guards, etc.*

One of the last acts of the Maharaja Rajindra Singh was to reconstitute his 1st regiment of infantry as a Sikh corps and give it his own name.

Since his demise the interest of Imperial Service Troops in Patiala has been carefully watched by the Council under the Presidency of Sardar Gurmukh Singh. It is interesting to note that the two members, Khan Bahadur Khalifa Syed Muhammad Husain and Lala Bhagwan Das, have both at different times in India's history buckled on the sword in the cause of the British Empire.

* Appendix I, pages 145, 148, 150, 151.

RAMPUR.

The State lies in Rohilkand and is bounded on the north and east by the British District of Moradabad and on the north-east and south-east by the district of Bareilly. The area is about 892 square miles, the population 533,212, and the yearly revenue 32 lakhs. The territory is a level, fertile tract of country abundantly supplied with water in its northern division by the Kosilla and Nahal rivers. The country in the vicinity of the capital is extremely rich.

The first Rohilla Afghans, who settled in this part of the country, were two brothers, Shah Alam and Husain Khan, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century came to seek service under the Mogul Emperor. The son of the first of these, Daud Khan, distinguished himself in the Maratha wars and received a grant of land near Budaun. His adopted son, Ali Muhammad, obtained the title of Nawab and a grant of the greater part of Rohilkand in 1719. Having offended the Subadar of Oudh, Safdar Jang, who was jealous at his rapid rise to power, Ali Muhammad was compelled to surrender all his possessions in 1746 and was kept a close prisoner at Delhi for six months, after which he was released and appointed Governor of the Mogul province of Sarhind, where he remained for a year. But, taking advantage of the confusion consequent on the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali, he regained supremacy over

Rohilkand in 1747 and eventually obtained a confirmation of the territory from the son of the Emperor Muhammad Shah.

On the incursion of the Marathas, the Rohilla Sardars, as the Chiefs of the family were termed, applied for aid to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. This was granted on the promise of a payment of 40 lakhs. The Rohillas, however, failed to fulfil their pecuniary obligations and the Nawab Wazir turned his arms against them and defeated them.

By the intervention of the British authorities a treaty was concluded in 1774, by which Faiz-ullah was secured in the estate of Rampur on the condition of military service to the Wazir. This obligation was afterwards commuted for a cash payment of 15 lakhs. On the death of Faiz-ullah in 1793, dissensions broke out in the family, the eldest son was murdered, and the jagir usurped by a younger son. As the State was held under British guarantee, the aid of British troops was given to the Nawab of Oudh in ejecting the usurper and installing the son of the murdered Chief.

On the cession of Rohilkand to the British Government, the family were confirmed in their possessions. For his unswerving loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857 the Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan of Rampur received a grant of land, assessed at 11½ lakhs, in perpetuity in addition to other honours and an increase of guns in his salute.

In 1885, when Russia's action on the Kabul frontier

drew the attention of the Chiefs to the necessity of safeguarding the north-west border of India, the Rampur Darbar offered the aid of such forces as they possessed. Their offer was suitably acknowledged by the Government of India with a suggestion that it would be better for the State to determine in what manner and numbers the proffered assistance could be given. At the wish of the Government no action was taken until 1890, when the State offered to set aside 300 cavalry as its contribution for Imperial Service.

No time was lost in the organization of the two squadrons, composed entirely of Muhammadans, but as yet it has not been found possible to employ them in the field.

SIRMUR.

SIRMUR or Nahan ranks first among the Simla Hill States and sixth among the Punjab States, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The territory lies in the lower ranges north of Ambala, west of the Jumna, and has an area of 1,108 square miles, a population of 135,687 and a revenue of Rs. 5,12,000. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1095.

The country was conquered by the Gurkhas who, called in to aid one of the Simla Chiefs against another Chief in Kangra, came, saw and possessed it until it was found necessary in 1815 to attack their Simla posts and drive them back across the Jumna. The Simla Chiefs almost to a man co-operated in 1815 with General Ochterlony in driving out the common enemy and on his expulsion the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the ruling Chief, who had later on to be set aside for incapability.

The late Chief rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received a *khilat* and a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867 and to 13 (personal) in 1886.

In the Afghan war of 1878-79-80 the Raja despatched a contingent of 200 infantry under the command of Colonel

Whiting for duty in the Kurram valley. The Government recognized the value of the services of the Raja and his troops by creating him a G.C.S.I. and adding two guns to his personal salute.

In 1888 the Nahan Chief's first offer of troops for organization as Imperial Service units was, to supply two Maxims and 500 infantry; but after some consideration it was decided that 150 infantry and 30 Sappers would form a more valuable contribution.

Two years later the Raja expressed a desire to change his infantry into two companies of 75 each of Sappers, and with the sanction of Government their organization and training as such was commenced under the supervision of the Chief's brother, Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, who was appointed to the command of the corps. This zealous and hardworking officer has remained in command up till the present date and to his excellent organization the little corps most undoubtedly owes its efficiency and consequent reputation. The Raj Kumar was created a C.I.E. on the 24th May 1898.

It was not until Government was mobilizing troops for the Tirah Expeditionary Force that an opportunity could be found for the employment of the corps. The orders for service were received by the Darbar on the 4th September 1897 and by the 23rd of the month the corps was at Shinwari.

It was with Westmacott's Brigade at Dargai and also

saw the taking of the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, and did a large amount of road-making before again being with the 4th Brigade at Dwatoi and in the march to Bara.

Throughout the campaign all hardships were undergone and heavy tasks undertaken with good spirit and cheerfulness; whilst under fire, the men showed the utmost steadiness.*

The company was employed from March 1901 to April 1902 on the construction of the Kohat-Kushalgarh railway. The Engineer-in-Chief reported that the men had done their work very satisfactorily, and the General Commanding the District commended their discipline and conduct.

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* Appendix I, pages 145-148.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from General Orders, etc., in connection with employment of State troops in co-operation with British Troops.

Extract from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 1383, dated 5th November 1857.

* * * * *

There remains to the Governor-General in Council the pleasing duty of noticing the part taken in the Contest before Delhi by some of the neighbouring Native Chiefs.

The loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharaja of Patiala and his troops; the steady support of the Raja of Jind, whose forces shared in the assault; and the assistance given to the British arms by Jan Fishan Khan and Sardar Mir Khan Sahib well call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

These true-hearted Chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour and friendship of the British Government, and they will not repent it.

The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir for the timely support given by the Jummu Contingent, placed by His Highness under the command of Captain Richard C. Lawrence. The conduct of the Ruler of Kashmir has been that of a sincere ally. . . .

Extract from Paget and Mason's Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes—page 60.

* * * * *

His Excellency in Council desires to express his appreciation of the prompt and gallant aid rendered by the Nawab of Amb and his retainers, and of the useful services of the Hazara levies and police, some of whom distinguished themselves; and His Excellency would finally acknowledge the assistance rendered by the troops of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, placed temporarily at the disposal of the British Government, and usefully employed by Major-General Wilde.

* * * * *

Extract from the "Gazette of India," *1892.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India submitting a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, British Agent in Gilgit, Commanding the Hunza-Nagar Field Force, in which are described the operations of the force between the 30th November 1891 and 10th January 1892.

2. The object of the expedition was to disperse the gatherings of Hunza and Nagar tribesmen which were threatening the Kashmir Fort of Chalt and the road between Chalt and Gilgit, and generally to bring under control the Hunza and Nagar Chiefs who had broken their

engagements with the British Agent, and had long acted in open defiance of their nominal superior, the Maharaja of Kashmir. These objects have been fully attained.

3. The Governor-General in Council cordially endorses the approval expressed by the Commander-in-Chief in India of the energy displayed in carrying out the operations in this exceptionally mountainous and difficult region, and of the gallantry shown both in the attack on the fort of Nilt and subsequently on the 20th December in storming the almost inaccessible position held by the enemy.

The greater part of the troops engaged in this thoroughly successful expedition were supplied by those corps of the Kashmir Army which His Highness the Maharaja has loyally reorganized for Imperial Service, and it is with special gratification that the Governor-General in Council has observed the good spirit displayed by these troops on this the first occasion of their employment against an enemy for an object of Imperial interest.

4. His Excellency in Council desires to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand and to all the officers and troops employed, the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the excellent service rendered by them on this occasion.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," *1892.*

His Excellency notices with satisfaction the good services rendered by the soldiers of the Kashmir regiments, who on

this the first occasion of the employment of Imperial Service Troops in the field gained confidence of the officers and men of the Indian Army with whom they were associated.

Extract from letter No. 249, dated the 27th January and 6th February 1892, from Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, Commanding Hunza-Nagar Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India (through the Resident in Kashmir).

* * * * *

The conduct and discipline of the troops had throughout been admirable. As the officer to whom has fallen the honour of commanding a body of the Imperial Service Troops on the first occasion in which they have been called upon to fight in the interests of the Empire side by side with our own troops, it is with pride and pleasure that I would wish to draw special attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the conduct of the Body-Guard and Ragu Pertab Regiments.

I have had these regiments under my orders for two years, and have seen them grow in efficiency under the careful instruction of Captain Twigg and Lieutenant Townshead, and the steady efforts of some of their own officers. The result has been most satisfactory and they have proved themselves fit to take place in line with our own regiments in frontier warfare.

They have shown coolness under fire and discipline in camp. The attack by the leading detachment of the Body-Guard Regiment on the Sangars crowning the side of the ravine was a task to try the best regiment; and if the Ragu Pertab Regiment had not the opportunity of showing such high qualities, yet they showed no lack of keenness when they had a chance of meeting the enemy.

* * * * *

General Suram Chand, who commands the Gilgit Brigade of Kashmir, was with the Imperial Service Troops, and gave every assistance in his power.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," *1895.*

The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has very great satisfaction in ordering the publication of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, transmitting a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kelly, 32nd Pioneers, Commanding the Gilgit Force, relating to the advance of the force under his command from Gilgit to the relief of Chitral in March and April 1895.

2. This force, composed of 396 men of the 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), two guns of No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery, some Kashmir Sappers and Miners, and a small body of levies of Cher Kila, Hunza, Nagar and Sai, marched a distance of 220 miles, over a country presenting very great physical difficulties, crossed the

Shandur Pass, 12,230 feet high, in deep snow, relieved the garrison at Mastuj, twice defeated the enemy posted in the strongest natural positions, and finally relieved Chitral on the 20th April, after a most arduous and difficult march.

3. Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has already signified Her gracious approbation of this remarkable exploit, and His Excellency in Council now desires to express his deep sense of the admirable and valuable services performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command under extraordinary difficulties, which were so successfully overcome by the ability and fortitude of the Commander and his officers, and by the discipline, spirit and courage of the soldiers and levies under them.

His Excellency also notices with satisfaction the excellent services rendered by the Kashmir troops with Lieutenant Moberly and the levies, *viz.*, those under Raja Akbar Khan of Cher Kila, the Hunzas under Wazir Humayoon, the Nagar under Wazir Taifu, the Sai under Wazir Shah Mirza, and the Punyal levies under Raja Janahal Shah.

From Lieutenant S. M. Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Brigade, Chitral Relief Force (dated Camp Mandia, 29th April 1895).

I have the honour to submit the following report on the behaviour of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops during

the attack and siege at Reshun from 7th March to 15th March 1895, for the information of the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Brigade, for favour of transmission to the Government of India.

The men belonged to the 4th Kashmir Rifle Regiment (Raghunath). Their conduct throughout was uniformly excellent. In our Sangar on the river cliff they were exposed to very heavy fire from three sides, but kept very steady and fired volleys, adjusting their sights to the distances given them. I remained with them, and can personally testify to their pluck and steadiness. Two men beside me were wounded: one in the hand, the other in the groin; neither uttered a sound, but continued to fire as well as they could.

2. When volunteers were called for to rush the village, more than the number required at once wanted to go.

3. Towards evening the same day when they must have been dead tired, having had no food and little water, the way they went to and fro to the Sangar and brought in all the wounded and ammunition was beyond praise. They all worked their hardest and remained exceedingly cheery over it. Lieutenant Fowler, Royal Engineers, repeatedly remarked the plucky and cool way in which they did the work assigned to them.

4. During the determined attack by the enemy on the morning of the 9th, being in the centre of their Sangar,

I could see how they behaved. They remained very steady and got in some admirable volleys, and when firing independently, I was able to check their fire several times by sounding my whistle. Subahdar Dharm Singh was also in the Sangar, and was of great assistance in steadying the men. The whole force of the attack came against them, and the number of casualties were four killed and about six wounded.

5. Of Subahdar Dharm Singh I cannot speak too highly. He is a young man, but displayed qualities one might only have expected in a man of greater experience. He treated his men kindly, but firmly; and by the way they readily obeyed his slightest request, he must have been undoubtedly popular. During the whole time both Lieutenant Fowler and I noticed his pluck and untiring energy. I had to order him to lie down and rest. In the hospital he was of great assistance in dressing the wounds.

No Native officer could have set a better example throughout the whole siege, than he did. Always cool and collected, he endeavoured to keep his men the same.

6. I may mention that I had never met a single man of the party of the 4th Kashmir Rifles under Subahdar Dharm Singh before arriving at Buni on the 5th of March. I therefore consider the steady way in which they behaved throughout, with an officer they did not know, shows what an efficient state of discipline their regiment must be in.

His Excellency in Council notes with much satisfaction the efficient manner in which the onerous duties of the Commissariat and other Departments of the army and of the Telegraph and Postal Departments were performed. His Excellency has specially observed the excellent arrangements made by Major-General Stedman and his staff for the organization of the line of communications after the cessation of active hostilities, and the success with which the difficult task of carrying out the supply of the force has been accomplished. The transport trains placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jaipur proved to be of the greatest value, and their high state of efficiency reflects much credit on the British officers who superintended their training in quarters and worked them in the field. The Governor-General in Council is specially pleased to notice the terms of praise in which Lieutenant-General Low has spoken of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of these transport trains.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 532 of 1895.

In recognition of the gallant and successful defence of the Fort at Chitral from the 3rd March to the 19th April 1895, by Surgeon-Major G. S. Robertson, C.S.I., British Agent, Gilgit, by Captain C. V. F. Townshead, Central India Horse, Commanding the troops, by the

undermentioned officers, and by the detachments of the 14th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry, 4th Kashmir Rifles Imperial Service Troops, and Punjab levies against the Forces of Sher Afzal and Umar Khan of Jandol, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to announce the grant of 6 months' pay to all ranks of the garrison, including levies and followers.

Extract from the " Gazette of India," *1897.*

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the undermentioned corps to bear upon their standards, colors or appointments the words specified below, in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the defence of Chitral and in the operations carried out for the relief of that place.

" Defence of Chitral."

* * * * *

The 4th Kashmir Rifles.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 897, dated 16th April 1897.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the undermentioned corps to bear upon their

standards, colours, or appointments the words specified below, in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the defence of Chitral and in the operations carried out for the relief of that place.

"Defence of Chitral."

* * * * *

The 4th Kashmir Rifles.

"Chitral."

* * * * *

The Jeypur Transport Corps.

The Gwalior Transport Corps.

No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery.

The Kashmir Sappers and Miners.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 1318 of 1897.

* * * * *

His Excellency in Council also concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his approbation of the excellent work done by the Imperial Service Troops and of the services rendered by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur.

Extract from a letter from Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 2080-F., dated the 10th November 1897.

* * * * *

His Excellency has read with very great satisfaction the complimentary terms in which Major-General Elles has

alluded to the work done by the Imperial Service Troops, and he is confident that the Government of India will cordially endorse what is said in the despatch, not only as regards them, but also as regards the services of the two Native Princes who shared with their British and Native comrades, the dangers and hardships of the campaign.

Extract from a letter, No. 620, dated 13th October 1897, from Major-General E. R. Elles, C.B., Commanding the Mohmand Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India.

* * * * *

The Imperial Service Troops under my command proved their fitness to fight in the first line, and were utilised exactly the same as the regular Native troops. The Cavalry escorts of the Patiala and Jodhpur Cavalry did good reconnaissance work on more than one occasion and came under fire. The 1st Patiala Regiment was employed under Lieutenant-Colonel Graves in the operations in the Mittai and Suran valleys, and covered the retirement of the brigade under fire; their good service was brought to my notice by the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Brigade. The Nabha Regiment, owing to its having been added to my force late in September, had to be kept on the line of communications.

Extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 769-F., "Field Operations, N.-W. F. / Tirah," dated 24th February 1898.

* * * * *

His Excellency fully shares Sir William Lockhart's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Imperial Service Troops, whose association with our own troops has given them the opportunity of gaining valuable military experience which cannot fail to result in increased efficiency.

Sir George White has much pleasure in commending to the notice of Government the services of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.S.I., who accompanied the force throughout the expedition as an Extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir William Lockhart, of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., and of Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, who were employed as extra orderly officers to the Divisional Commanders.

* * * * *

The Imperial Service Corps attached to the Force have taken their full share in the hardships of the campaign, and fighting side by side with their comrades in the regular army, have given a tangible proof of their readiness, and that of their rulers, to assist in the defence of the Empire.

* * * * *



Extract from the "Gazette of India," 1898.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India submitting a despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 1st November 1897 to the 26th January 1898.

2. These operations have been conducted in a country of great natural difficulty and against an enemy of extraordinary boldness and activity, armed, moreover, with weapons of precision of which they thoroughly understood the use. The withdrawal from Tirah, necessitated by the season, formed part of the plan of operations from the outset, but it was nevertheless an operation of great difficulty, under the circumstances, requiring not only the most careful dispositions, but also a very high degree of discipline, courage and endurance on the part of the troops.

3. The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the manner in which the campaign has been conducted reflects very great credit on Sir William Lockhart's skill and judgment, and shares His Excellency's admiration of the devotion to duty and soldierly spirit displayed by the troops on all occasions. His Excellency in Council tenders to General Sir William Lockhart and to all the officers and men of

the Tirah Expeditionary Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

4. His Excellency in Council also fully shares in Sir George White's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Imperial Service Troops, and takes this opportunity of acknowledging the ready loyalty of the Chiefs who have placed their regiments and transport trains at the disposal of Government and the personal services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., and Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

5. His Excellency in Council further desires to acknowledge the services rendered during the operations by the officers of the staff at Army Head-Quarters and of the Departments under the Government of India mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief, and cannot allow this opportunity to pass without conveying to Sir George White his sense of the distinguished ability with which on this occasion and throughout his term of office the responsible duties of Commander-in-Chief have been performed.

The Imperial Service Troops attached to the force have taken their full share in the hardships of the campaign, and, fighting side by side with their comrades in the regular army, have given a tangible proof of their readiness, and that of their rulers, to assist in the defence of the Empire.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 288, dated 16th March 1900.

The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the corps named below, to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified opposite to each, in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-1898.

* * * * *

No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery The Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers The Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers The 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry The Jind Imperial Service Infantry The Nabha Imperial Service Infantry The Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry The Jeypur Transport Corps The Gwalior Transport Corps	"Punjab Frontier" —"Tirah."

Extract from the Supplement to the "Gazette of India," *30th March 1901.*

* * * * *

The conduct of the troops employed has been excellent,

and Her Majesty's Government have heard with the highest satisfaction, not only of the alacrity with which the loyal offers of help were made by the Native Princes of India, but also of the conspicuous part taken by the Imperial Service Troops in the Tirah and other expeditions during the last six months. I desire to record my sympathy with His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala in the unfortunate catastrophe which overtook the Kapurthala Infantry in the Kharmana defile on the 7th November, when the retreat of a party was cut off by a jungle fire.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 2[illegible], dated 3rd April 1903.

The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the following corps to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified below, in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations in China in 1900 :—

* * * * *

"China, 1900."

Jodhpur Lancers	Imperial Service Troops.
Maler Kotla Sappers	
Alwar Infantry	
Bikaner Infantry	

APPENDIX II.

The subordinate co-operation of Native States with the Paramount Power.

ALWAR.

TREATY OF 19TH DECEMBER 1803.

ARTICLE 4.—"In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries now in possession of the Honourable Company, or of their allies in Hindustan, Maha Rao Raja agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment."

BAHAWALPUR.

When arrangements were made in 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja, a Treaty was concluded with the Nawab, by which he placed himself under the supremacy of, and bound himself to act in subordinate co-operation with, the British Government, receiving its protection and being recognized as the absolute ruler of his country.

ARTICLE 6.—"The Nawab of Bhawulpore will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means."

BHARATPUR.

TREATY OF 1805.

ARTICLE 6.—"In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the dominions of the Honourable Company, Maharaja Runjeet Singh binds himself to assist, to the utmost of his power, in expelling the enemy and in no measure to hold any correspondence or be in any way connected with, or assistance to, the enemies of the Honourable Company."

The Maharaja acknowledges the supremacy of, and will co-operate with, the British Government for ever.

BHAVNAGAR.

Nil.

BHOPAL.

TREATY OF 1818.

ARTICLE 3.—"The Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States."

ARTICLE 6.—"The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry for the service of the British Government. Whenever required and when

necessary, the whole of the Bhopal forces shall join the British Army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country."

BIKANER.

TREATY OF 1818.

ARTICLE 8.—"The Maharaja of Bikaner will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means."

FARIDKOT.

SANAD, DATED 21ST APRIL 1863.

CLAUSE 6.—"The Raja and his successors will never fail in their devotion and loyalty to the Sovereign of Great Britain."

CLAUSE 7.—"If at any time any force hostile to the British Government should appear in this direction, the Raja will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies according to requisitions he may receive from the officers of the British Government."

GWALIOR.

TREATY OF 1804.

ARTICLE 8.—"The Maharaja engages neither to com-

mence nor to pursue in future any negotiation with any principal States or powers, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government."

It is agreed that the troops of the Maharaja shall act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government.

HYDERABAD.

Treaty of 1853.

Article 5.—"In the event of war, His Highness the Nizam engages that the subsidiary force, joined by the Hyderabad Contingent, shall be employed in such manner as the British Government may consider best calculated for the purpose of opposing the enemy. * * *"

INDORE.

Treaty of 1818.

Article 11.—"The Maharaja Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horses, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made."

JAIPUR.

Treaty of 1818.

Article 3.—"Maharaja Sewaee Juggut Sing and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States."

Article 7.—"The principality of Jeypore shall furnish troops, according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government."

JIND.

Sanad, dated 5th May 1860.

Clause 5.—"The Raja will never fail in his loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign of Great Britain."

Clause 6.—"If any force hostile to the British Government should appear in the neighbourhood, the Raja will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British troops, according to requisitions he may receive.

JODHPUR.

Treaty of 1818.

Article 3.—"Maharajah Maun Singh and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the

British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States."

ARTICLE 8.—"The State of Jodhpore shall furnish 1,500 horse for the service of the British Government whenever required; and when necessary the whole of the Jodhpore forces shall join the British army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country."

JUNAGARH.

Nil.

KAPURTHALA.

SANAD, DATED 1809.

On the breaking out of disturbances, the Raja shall, together with his troops and hill porters, whenever required, join the British army, and be ready to execute whatever orders may be issued to him by the British authorities, and supply provisions according to his means.

KASHMIR.

TREATY OF 1846.

ARTICLE 6.—"Maharaja Golab Singh engages for himself and heirs to join, with the whole of his military forces, the British troops, when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possession."

MALER KOTLA.

Nil.

MYSORE.

Treaty of 1807.

Article 2.—"Such portion of the said body of four thousand horse as in the opinion of the British Government shall not be necessary for the internal protection of the country of Mysore, shall be at all times ready to accompany and serve with the Honourable Company's Army and while employed beyond the territory of Mysore, the extra expense of their maintenance or batta, at the rate of four Star Pagodas per month for each effective man and horse after the expiration of one month from the date of their crossing the frontier, shall be regularly paid by the Honourable Company. The extra expense of any casual service beyond the frontier, not exceeding in duration the period of one month, shall be borne by the Government of Mysore."

The Maharaja and his successors shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to the Sovereign of Great Britain, and perform all the duties which in virtue of such allegiance and subordination may be demanded of them.

NABHA.

Sanad, dated 5th May 1860, and Supplementary Sanad.

The Raja and his successors will maintain the same loyal relations with the British Government, and to fulfil the same obligations with regard to his territory, as were imposed on him by the terms of the sanad, dated 5th May 1860.

Clause 5.—"The Rajah will never fail in his loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign of Great Britain."

Clause 6.—"If any force hostile to the British Government should appear in his neighbourhood, the Rajah will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British troops, according to requisitions he may receive."

NAVANAGAR.

Nil.

PATIALA.

Sanad of 1860.

Clause 6.—"If any force hostile to the British Govern-ment should appear in this neighbourhood, the Maharaja

will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British troops, according to requisitions he may receive."

RAMPUR.

The wording of the treaty of 1774 between the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Behauder (*sic*) and Colonel Champion is so quaint as to its wording and engagements that it is here reproduced.

" A friendship having been entered into between me and Fyzoollah Khan, I have agreed to give him the country of Rampore and some other districts dependent thereon, producing altogether an annual revenue of 14,75,000 rupees and I have stipulated that Fyzoollah Khan shall retain in his service five thousand troops, and not a single man more; therefore give this written Engagement, that I will at all times and on all occasions support the honour and character of Fyzoollah Khan, and will promote his interests and advantage to the utmost of my power, upon the following conditions: That Fyzoollah Khan shall enter into no connection with any person, but myself, and that he shall hold no correspondence with any person, except the English Chiefs: that he shall consider my friends as his friends, and my enemies as his enemies, and that with whomsoever I shall make war Fyzoollah Khan shall send two or three thousand

men according to his ability to join my forces, and if I march in person Fyzoollah Khan shall himself accompany me with his troops, and if on account of the smallness of the number of the forces, he is to retain in his service, he is not able to accompany me, I will then appoint him three or four thousand more troops that he may accompany me with a good army, and I will be at the expense of supporting them.

* * * *

If Fyzoollah Khan fulfil the Articles of his treaty and adheres steadily to it, God willing, I will not neglect whatever may be for his advantage.

He shall send the remainder of his Rohillas on the other side of the river.

I have sworn by the holy Koran, calling God and His Prophet to witness to the performance of these Articles.

SIRMUR.

SANAD, OF 1815.

Binds the Raja to pay strict obedience to the British Government, and in case of war, to join, when required, the British troops with all his forces, and do the part of a true ally.

APPENDIX III.

Ruling Chiefs.

Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Guns.	REMARKS.
Alwar . .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur. Naruka Rajput (*Hindu*).	15	Minor.
Bahawalpur .	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nasrat Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Bahadur. Daudputra (*Muhammadan*).	17	Minor.
Bharatpur .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang. Jat (*Hindu*).	17	Minor.
Bhavnagar .	His Highness Thakur Sahib Bhavsinghji Takhtsinghji. Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	11	...
Bhopal . .	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam. Afghan (*Muhammadan*).	19	21 guns in her own territory.
Bikaner . .	Major His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	17	
Faridkot .	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur. Barar Jat (*Sikh*).	11	...
Gwalior . .	Colonel His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhiraj Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. Maratha (*Hindu*). Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India.	19	21 guns in his own territory.

Ruling Chiefs—contd.

Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Guns.	REMARKS.
Hyderabad .	His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	21	...
Indore . .	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukaji Rao Holkar II Minor Bahadur. Maratha (*Hindu*).	19	...
Jaipur . .	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Kachhwaha Rajput (*Hindu*).	21	...
Jind . .	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Etikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur. Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	11	...
Jodhpur . .	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Sardar Singh Bahadur. Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	17	...
Junagarh .	His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabbat Khanji, K.C.S.I., Nawab of. Babi Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	11	...
Kapurthala .	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Jat Kalal (*Sikh*).	11	...
Kashmir .	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I. Dogra Rajput (*Hindu*).	19	21 guns in his own territory.
Maler Kotla .	His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur. Afghan (*Muhammadan*). The State is under the administration of his son.	9	11 guns personal.
Mysore . .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiar Bahadur. Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	21	...

Ruling Chiefs—concld.

Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Guns.	REMARKS.
Nabha . .	His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwindra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Honorary Colonel, 14th Sikhs. Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	15	...
Navanagar .	His Highness Jam Shri Jaswat Singhji Vibhaji. Jareja Rajput (*Hindu*).	11	...
Patiala . .	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhiraj Raj-eshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindra Singh Mahindra Bahadur. Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	17	Minor.
Rampur . .	Major His Highness Farzand-i-Dil-pazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur. Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	13	...
Sirmur . .	His Highness Raja Sir Surindra Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Rajput (*Hindu*).	11	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing numbers and description of Imperial Service Troops placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Native Chiefs of India; also changes in, additions to, or diminutions of, these forces agreed upon with the States concerned.

Corps.	Strength of Imperial Service Troops first accepted from States.	Strength of Imperial Service Troops on 1st April 1902.	Additions to or diminution of Forces.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.				
1st Kashmir Mountain Battery.	150	153		All Corps maintain obligatory transport under the rules in force in the Indian Army.
2nd Kashmir Mountain Battery.	150	152		
TOTAL .	300	305		
CAVALRY.				
Patiala Lancers	600	592		
Jind ,,	150	127		
Nabha ,,	150	150		
1st Jodhpur ,,	600	606		
2nd Jodhpur ,,	600	326*		* To be brought up to full strength when financial conditions permit.
Alwar ,,	600	588		
Rampur ,,	300	305		
1st Gwalior ,,	600	600		

Statement showing numbers and description of Imperial Service Troops—contd.

Corps	Strength of Imperial Service Troops first accepted from States	Strength of Imperial Service Troops on 1st April 1902.	Additions to or diminution of Forces.	Remarks.
CAVALRY—*contd.*				
2nd Gwalior Lancers.	600	600		
Bhopal Lancers	500	401		
Indore ,,	500	483		
Mysore ,,	1,200	519	Converted to one Regiment of 500 and a Transport Corps.	
Hyderabad ,,	800	804		
Bhavnagar ,,	342	157*		* To be brought up to full strength when financial conditions permit.
Navanagar ,,	150	101		
Junagarh ,,	100	100		
Kapurthala ,,	150	100	† Under abolition . .	† The change has been made with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Infantry.
Kashmir ,,	343	148	One squadron reduced on account of reorganization. (October 1896.)	
Bahawalpur ,,	150	...	Cavalry and Infantry were converted into a Camel Transport Corps and Mounted Escort. (January 1901.)	
Faridkot ,,	50	...	Cavalry and Infantry were converted into a double Company of Sappers. (April 1901.)	
Malerkotla ,,	50	...	Cavalry was converted into a double Company of Sappers. (April 1894.)	
Bharatpur ,,	600	...	Cavalry was converted into a transport train. (March 1899.)	
TOTAL .	9,135	6,707		

Statement showing numbers and description of Imperial Service Troops—contd.

Corps.	Strength of Imperial Service Troops first accepted from States.	Strength of Imperial Service Troops on 1st April 1902.	Additions to or diminution of Forces.	Remarks.
INFANTRY.				
1st Kashmir Infantry.	625	674		All Corps maintain obligatory transport under the rules in force in the Indian Army.
2nd Kashmir Rifles.	625	646		Strength increased to 4 regiments of 702 on account of disbandment of 3rd and 6th Kashmir Infantry.
4th Kashmir Rifles.	625	704		
5th Kashmir Light Infantry.	625	702		
1st Patiala Infantry.	1,000*	586		* Converted into two regiments of 600 each.
2nd Patiala Infantry.	...	589		
Jind Infantry	600	575		
Nabha Infantry.	600	597		
Kapurthala Infantry	600	598		
Faridkot Infantry	150	...	Cavalry and Infantry were converted into a double Company of Sappers. (April 1901.)	
Alwar Infantry	1,000	875†		† 125 under strength. Re-organization proposals to maintain a regiment of 850 strong are before the Government of India.
Bharatpur Infantry.	650	595		
3rd Kashmir Infantry.	625	...	The 3rd Regiment was disbanded. (August 1894.)	
6th Kashmir Light Infantry.	625	...	The 6th Regiment was disbanded. (December 1896.)	
Bahawalpur Infantry	450	...	Cavalry and Infantry were converted into a Camel Transport Corps and Mounted Escort. (January 1901.)	
Malerkotla Infantry.	150	...	Infantry was converted into a double Company of Sappers. (April 1894.)	
TOTAL	8,950	7,141		

Statement showing numbers and description of Imperial Service Troops—concld.

Corps.	Strength of Imperial Service Troops first accepted from States.			Strength of Imperial Service Troops on 1st April 1902.			Additions to or diminution of Forces.	Remarks.
SAPPERS AND MINERS.								
Sirmur Sappers .	150			165				All Corps maintain obligatory transport under the rules in force in the Indian Army.
Malerkotla Sappers	...			174			In place of the Cavalry and Infantry at first accepted.	
Faridkot Sappers .	...			169				
TOTAL .	150			508				
CAMEL CORPS.								
Bikaner Camel Corps.	500			407				
Bahawalpur Camel Corps Escort.	...			120				
	Men.	Ponies.	Carts.	Men.	Ponies.	Carts.		
TRANSPORT CORPS.								
Jaipur Transport Corps.	649	1,000	400	*781	1,174	556	* Increased at the wish of His Highness the Maharaja, owing to the success of the corps in the Chitral Expedition, 1896, to 1,200 ponies and 600 carts.	
Gwalior " "	325	500	200	357	482	200		
Bharatpur " "	502	600	300	422	519	300		
Mysore " "	484	700	300	170	288	481		
	Men.	Camels.		Men.	Camels.			
Bahawalpur Camel Transport Corps.	407†	1,068		395	1,013			Under organization. † Including Officers.

APPENDIX V.

Designation of British officers supervising Imperial Service Troops.

Corps.	Command.	Appointment.	Head-quarters.	Remarks.
Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Maler Kotla, Sirmur, Faridkot	Punjab	Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Cavalry.	Amballa	Also in charge of Kashmir Cavalry.
		Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.	Amballa	
		Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.	Amballa.	
		Inspecting Officer, Sappers.	Rurki.	
Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rampur	Rajputana	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry and Transport	Meerut.	
		2 Assistant Inspecting Officers, Rajputana Cavalry and Transport.		
		Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.	Abu.	
		Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.		
Kashmir	Kashmir	Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Artillery.	Jammu.	
		Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Artillery.	Gilgit.	
		Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry.	Jammu.	
		2 Assistant Inspecting Officers, Kashmir Infantry.	Gilgit.	
Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore	Central India.	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.	Gwalior.	
		1 Assistant Inspecting Officer.		
Bhavnagar, Navanagar, Junagarh	Kathiawar	Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Cavalry.	Rajkot.	
Hyderabad, Mysore	Hyderabad and Mysore	Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Cavalry.	Bolarum.	
...	...	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.	Meerut.	

APPENDIX VI.

Names of Cavalry Officers who have been employed with Imperial Service Troops.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment.
Col. Stuart B. Beatson, C.B.	11th Bengal Lancers	Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. P. Angelo.	9th Bengal Lancers .	Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. G. A. Cookson	16th Bengal Cavalry.	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Col. F. H. R. Drummond.	11th Bengal Lancers	Inspecting Officer, Kashmir and Punjab Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. A. W. Forbes	[illegible] Bombay Cavalry	Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. R. G. Jones	1st Madras Lancers .	Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Lancers.
Col. A. Masters . .	Central India Horse.	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Major C. F. Campbell .	6th Bengal Cavalry .	Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Cavalry.
Major F. W. B. Commeline	2nd Bengal Lancers .	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Major E. C. B. Cotgrave ..	1st Central India Horse.	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Major J. B. Edwards .	Central India Horse .	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Major W. H. Fasken .	10th Bengal Lancers	Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Cavalry.
Major A. G. Maxwell .	6th Bengal Cavalry .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Cavalry.
Major G. J. Medley . .	17th Bengal Lancers	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry.
Major H. M. Patterson .	5th Bengal Cavalry .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Major W. J. Peyton. .	7th Bombay Lancers.	Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Cavalry.
Major O. P. W. Pirie .	15th Bengal Lancers.	Inspecting Officer, North Punjab and Kashmir States Cavalry.
Major J. G. Turner . .	4th Bengal Lancers .	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.

Names of Cavalry Officers who have been employed with Imperial Service Troops—concld.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment.
Capt. C. Bailey . .	16th Bengal Cavalry	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Capt. W. P. Bannerman .	1st Bombay Lancers	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Capt. D. Cameron . .	2nd Central India Horse.	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Capt. J. G. Griffiths .	2nd Bombay Lancers	Officiating Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Cavalry.
Capt. E. A. Fagan . .	6th Bombay Cavalry	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Capt. E. M. Hughes .	[illegible]	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Capt. C. E. E. F. [illegible] Me[illegible]quoid.	1st Hyderabad [illegible]tinge[illegible]	[illegible]specting Officer, Hyderabad Cavalry.
Capt. C. Mears . .	8th Bengal Cavalry .	Transport Officer, during North-West Frontier Operations.
Capt. J. S. Shea . .	15th Bengal Lancers	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry.
Capt. H. H. O. Spence .	Central India Horse .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Capt. H. G. Stainforth .	4th Bengal Cavalry .	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.
Capt. J. Talbot . .	7th Bombay Lancers	Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Cavalry.
Capt. L. N. Younghusband	19th Bengal Lancers	Inspecting Officer, Central India Cavalry.

Names of Infantry Officers who have been employed with Imperial Service Troops.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment.
Col. Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I.	Bombay Staff Corps .	Late Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
Lieut.-Col. E. G. Gastrell .	22nd Punjab Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry.
Col. J. W. Hogge, C.I.E. .	14th Bengal Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Col. R. I. Scallon, D.S.O. .	23rd Bombay Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Major W. L. Conran . .	25th Bombay Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Major H. V. Cox . .	21st Madras Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Major F. S. M[illegible] D.S.O.	[illegible]	Attached to Kashmir [illegible]y.
Major G. J. F[illegible]dy .	19th B[illegible] Infantry	O[illegible]g Inspecting [illegible] Punjab Infantry.
Major J. A. H. Woodward	37th Bengal Infantry	In[illegible]ng Officer, Kashmir Infantry.
Capt. D. H. D[illegible]man.	[illegible]	[illegible]t Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Major C. M. Cr[illegible]	[illegible]	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-[illegible]neral for Mus[illegible], Imperial Service Troops.
Capt. S. R. Da[illegible]	[illegible] Battalion .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Capt. J. Hill, D.S.O.	15th Sikhs [illegible]	Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Capt. E. A. Kettlewell	[illegible]nd Bombay Infantry	Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Capt. J. Macke[illegible]	35th Bengal Infantry	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Capt. J. B. Maclachlan .	40th Pathans . .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Capt. P. J. Miles . .	4th Punjab Infantry .	Attached to Kashmir Infantry.
Capt. E. M. Montagu .	21st Punjab Infantry	Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops.
Capt. H. F. A. Pearson .	23rd Pioneers . .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry.
Capt. R. I. Ridgeway .	40th Pathans . .	Employed during North-West Frontier Operations.
Capt. C. W. Tribe . .	38th Dogras . .	Employed in China.
Capt. W. G. Walker .	1-4th Gurkhas . .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry.
Capt. H. A. Watson . .	1-2nd Gurkhas . .	Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.
Capt. F. J. H. Wynch .	37th Bengal Infantry	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry.
Lieut. H. E. Browne .	47th Sikhs . .	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry.

Names of Royal Artillery Officers who have been employed with Imperial Service Troops.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment.
Capt. J. D. Mackintosh .	Royal Artillery .	Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Artillery.
Capt. W. F. F. O'Connor .	6th Mountain Battery	Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Artillery.

Names of Royal Engineer Officers who have been employed with Imperial Service Troops.

Rank and [illegible]	[illegible]	Appointment.
Lieut. M. R. Ell[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]oyed during North-[illegible]t Frontier Operations.
Capt. W. M. He[illegible]	[illegible] Sappers and [illegible]	[illegible]ployed during North-West Frontier Operations.
Capt. W. A. St[illegible]	Royal Engineers	[illegible]ployed in China.
Capt. F. F. We[illegible]	[illegible] Sappers and Miners	[illegible]ployed during North-West Frontier Operations.
Capt. G. P. Twining .	Royal Engineers .	Inspecting Officer, Sappers.

APPENDIX VII.

Imperial Service Units on 1st October 1903.

States.	Cavalry.		Infantry.	Artillery.	Sappers.	Camel Corps.	Transport Corps.			Total strength of each State.	Remarks.
	Men.	Horses.					Men.	Ponies or Camels.	Carts.		
Alwar	598	571	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	
Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	361	161	1,040	..	1,096	Mounted Escort.
Bharatpur	[illegible]	...	574	...	...	...	449	619	[illegible]	1,023	
Bhavnagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	155	
5. Bhopal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	390	
Bikaner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]2	
Faridkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	173	
Gwalior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,520	
Hyderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	808	
10. Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	501	
Jaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	783	
Jind	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	701	
Jodhpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	746	
Junagarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96	
15. Kapurthala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	597	
Kashmir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	3,290	
Maler Kotla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	173	
Mysore	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	474	688	243	1,085	
Nabha	148	150	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	
20. Navanagar	102	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
Patiala	594	511	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	
Rampur	292	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	
23. Sirmur	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	193	

Note.—Total strength of Camel Corps	. . .	853
„ Transport Corps	. . .	2,187
„ Infantry	. . . . .	7,147
„ Cavalry	. . . . .	6,506
„ Sappers	. . . . .	539
„ Artillery	. . . . .	379
Total Fighting Men	. . . . . .	15,424
Transport	. . . .	2,187

APPENDIX VIII.

List of Honours and Rewards.

[The names shown in italics are those of Native Officers who are not actually on Imperial Service rolls.]

No.	Names and Rank.	Corps.	Date of admission to, or promotion in, the Order.
	ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.		
	IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	[illegible]	[illegible] Bahadur."—7.	
1	Dhanp[illegible] dur.	[illegible] Jaipur I. S. [illegible] Corps.	13 Aug. 97
	Mirza [illegible]	[illegible] Lancers	1 Jan. 03
	Sundar [illegible]	[illegible]	1 Jan. 03
	Gurnam Singh, [illegible]	[illegible]	1 Jan. 03
5	Jus Si[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Jan. 03
	Nutha [illegible] Comd[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Jan. 03
	Nand S[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Jan. 03
	Se[illegible]		
	Daud K[illegible]	[illegible] I. S. Lancers	13 Aug. 97
	Nasir K[illegible]	[illegible] I. S. Lancers	13 Aug. 97
	Rao Dh[illegible]	[illegible]	13 Aug. 97
	Mir Ha[illegible]	[illegible]	13 Aug. 97
5	Sunaya[illegible]	[illegible]	13 Aug. 97
	Kishan [illegible]	Nabha I. S. Lancers	13 Aug. 97
	Abdul Majid Khan, Jemadar	Bahawalpur I. S. Lancers.	13 Aug. 97
	Narain Singh, Comdt.	Kapurthala Infantry	1 Jan. 03
	Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, Asst. Comdt.	Malerkotla Sappers	1 Jan. 03
10	Hardas Singh, Comdt.	Nabha Infantry	1 Jan. 03
	A. P. Edibam, Comdt.	Gwalior Transport	1 Jan. 03
	Farman Ali Khan, Genl.	Kashmir Infantry, Adjt.-General, Kashmir Army.	1 Jan. 03
	Bhagwan Singh, Lieut.-Col.	Kashmir Infantry	1 Jan. 03
	Siyid Hafiz, Comdt.	Mysore Lancers	1 Jan. 03
15	*Abdul Ghani, Comdt.*	2nd Regt., Gwalior I. S. Lancers, I. G. Mounted Troops, Gwalior State.	13 Aug. 97
	Thakur Dip Singh, Rao Bahadur, Comdt.	Adjt., Imp. Cadet Corps.	13 Aug. 97
	Didar Singh, Risaldar-Maj.	Jind I. S. Lancers	13 Aug. 97
	Hara Singh, Jemadar	Kapurthala I. S. Lancers.	13 Aug. 97
	Khajur Singh, Sardar, Comdt.	Kashmir Mountn. Batty.	20 May 98
20	*Sher Singh, Sardar, Comdt.*	Nabha Infantry	20 May 98

APPENDIX IX.

List of members of Imperial Service Troops in possession of the Indian Order of Merits.

Name and Rank.	Class of Order.	Date of admission to the Order.
	Kashmir.	
Durga, Havildar-Major	3rd	3rd March 1895.
Durga, Havildar, 58	3rd	Do. do.
Nain Singh, Naick, 408	3rd	Do. do.
Govind Singh, [illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Lal Singh, Lan[illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Dal Bahadur, S[illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Lachman Ghall[illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Kapura Thapa, [illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Bahadur Ali, Se[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do.
Johar, Sepoy, 18[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do.
Asbir Thapa, Se[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.
Balbir Thapa, S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]h 1895.
Lala, Sepoy, 953	[illegible]	[illegible]rch 1895.
Ain Singh, Sepo[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.
Bhagwan Singh[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]l 1895.
Gandeb Singh, [illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do.
Kalu Chand, Je[illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Jitman, Jemad[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do.
Niku, Sepoy, 57[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do.
Bell Ram, Majo[illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Dharm Singh, H[illegible]	3rd	13th April 1895.
Balwan Singh, [illegible]	3rd	Do. do.
Sunder Khalil, Sepoy	3rd	20th December 1891.
Wagda, Sepoy, 380	3rd	Do. do.
Nar Singh, Chattri, Sepoy, 402	3rd	Do. do.
Manbir Thapa, Sepoy, 420	3rd	Do. do.
Harku Negi, Sepoy, 441	3rd	Do. do.
Randhoj Gurung, Sepoy, 601	3rd	Do. do.
Bhagatbir Thapa, Sepoy, 655	3rd	Do. do.
Jas Tapa, Sepoy, 669	3rd	Do. do.
Lal Singh, Gurung, Sepoy, 692	3rd	Do. do.
Gan Singh, Jemadar	3rd	5th March 1893.
Bahadur Gurung, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Mengala, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Nariban, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Tika, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Neola, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Jai Badar, Sepoy	3rd	Do. do.
Labha, Sepoy	3rd	7th March 1895.
Jagat Singh, Colonel	3rd	3rd March 1895.
Badri Nar Singh, Subadar	3rd	7th April 1895.
	Jodhpur.	
Dal Singh, Dafadar	3rd	

APPENDIX X.

The Services of Native States Troops in Imperial Interests.

States.	Services.
Kashmir 1st and 2nd Infantry	Hunza Nagar Campaign, 1891.
" No. 1 Mountain Battery	
Gwalior Transport	North-West Frontier Expedition, 1895 and 1897-98.
Jaipur "	
Jind Infantry	
Jodhpur Lancers	
Kapurthala Lancers	
Kashmir Mountain Batteries	
Maler Kotla Sappers	
Nabha Infantry	
Patiala 1st Infantry	
Sirmur Sappers	
Alwar Infantry	China Expeditionary Field Force, [illegible] September 1900 to August [illegible]
Bikanir "	
Jodhpur Lancers	
Maler Kotla [illegible]	
Kashmir Mo[illegible]	[illegible]efs.
Sirmur Sappers	[illegible] Kohat-Kushalgarh [illegible] from February 1901 to [illegible] 1902.
Bharatpur Infantry	Garrison duty at Poona, from 1st March 1900 to 15th July 1901.
Patiala 2nd Infantry	Garrison duty at Mian Mir, from [illegible] January 1901 to 8th February [illegible]
Bikaner	Somaliland, [illegible].

States.	[illegible] Services. No. of horses supplied to Government for South Africa.	
Alwar	100	Price repaid by Government.
Bahawalpur	20	
Bhavnagar	100	
Bhopal	50	
Faridkot	20	
Gwalior	90	Price repaid by Government.
Hyderabad	100	
Jind	20	
Jodhpur	210	Price repaid by Government.
Junagarh	15	
Kapurthala	50	
Kashmir	50	
Mysore	100	
Nabha	50	
Navanagar	35	Price repaid by Government.
Patiala	100	
Rampur	50	
Indore	Nil.	

APPENDIX XI.

Books consulted.

The Rajas of the Punjab.—*Lepel Griffin.*

Imperial Gazetteer of India.—*Hunter.*

Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab.—*Massy.*

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads.—*Aitchison.*

Report on the [illegible] Native States Troops for Imperial Defence.

Gazetteer of Rajpu[illegible]

Bombay Gazetteer, [illegible]

Gazetteer of Alw[illegible]

The Valley of Kash[illegible]

The Chitral Campaign.—*H. C. Thomson.*

An Official Account of the Chitral Expedition. (Compilation.)

Where Three Empires Meet.—*K[illegible]*

Sketches of the Relations subsisting between the British Government in India and the different Native [illegible].—*Sutherland.*

Native States of India.—*Malleson.*

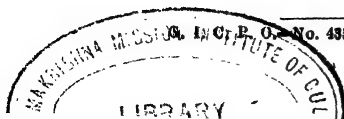
Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam.—*Fraser.*

A Brief History of the Bhopal Principality in India.

An Historical Sketch of the Narukha State of Alwar.

Paget and Mason on N.-W. F.

Delhi Past and Present.—*H. C. Fanshawe.*



G. I. C. P. O.—No. 4354 I.G.I.S.T.—12-3-04—250.—[J. E. F.]

